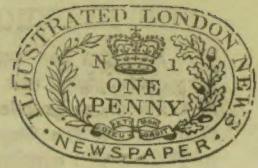


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PRINCESS LOUISA OPENING THE BAZAAR FOR THE NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN,
SEE PAGE 558

THE EMPEROR ON THE PLEBISCITE.

The Emperor has won his game. It was not, perhaps, a very far-sighted one; but, at any rate, it was profounder in conception, broader in reach, and much better played than that of the Opposition. Parliamentary Government in France will continue to exist, but only on sufferance. Ministerial responsibility, for some time to come, will remain a pleasant fiction. There will be freedom—nominal in a Constitutional sense, substantial in the ordinary political sense; but it will be subordinated to the will of the Emperor. The violence of M. Rochefort and of the party he represented, and, we are sorry to be obliged to add, the restless vanity and lamentable incapacity of those to whom the Emperor had made over ample authority for the transformation of the empire from a system of personal rule into a Parliamentary régime, must be held responsible, to a very large extent, for the failure of one of the most interesting experiments of modern times.

The Emperor, we say, has won the game—but not so as to answer the purpose for which he played it, or, in other words, not so as to possess himself of all the stakes. His personal aims have been compassed—his dynastic aims have not been secured—by means of the Plébiscite. He made a personal appeal to his subjects, and they have responded to it flatteringly, but only in a personal sense. He has taught them to expect the settlement of more vital questions than those of Constitutional reforms by a similar method. Napoleon III. has reaped advantage from this fresh invocation of authority of the people; but how about Napoleon IV.? Has it made his outlook clearer? Has it removed all the doubts which, like mists rolling up a mountain flank, render every object beyond them vain and uncertain? Has it, in fact, disclosed in clear outline the future or cast light upon probabilities a single step beyond the reign of the present able occupant of the Imperial throne?

But no man is wiser than the Emperor of the French in handling immediate disappointments. He never pouts at them; he gives them sometimes a smiling, always a bowing, reception. "The inexorable logic of facts"—a phrase which he originated—speaks to no Frenchman's mind more conclusively than to his. He has evidently read the full significance of the vote given on May 8. In the speech he delivered to the great bodies of the State, on Saturday last, when that vote was formally announced to him, he correctly interpreted the meaning which had been expressed by 7,350,000 suffrages; and, on the whole, inferred from it the true course of present political duty.

He was right, no doubt, in claiming the result of this fourth appeal to the judgment of the nation as "a striking token of its confidence." Possibly, it may have been originally, as he asserts it to have been, that "the Plébiscite had for its sole object the ratification by the people of a constitutional reform;" and that they were the adversaries of Imperial institutions "that raised the question between the Revolution and the Empire." Certainly, "the Empire finds itself strengthened for the present upon its fundamental base." The Monarch who feels himself entitled to use these words to his subjects in respect to their indorsement of the general effects of eighteen years of something like absolute administration, might have been expected to take high ground in regard to the future. Napoleon, on the contrary, counsels moderation. His Government, he says, "will not deviate from the liberal course which it has marked out for itself." And, having repeated this in two or more forms of epigrammatic expression, he proceeds: "Freed from the Constitutional questions which divide the best minds, we must have but one object in view—to rally round the Constitution, which has just been sanctioned by the country, the honest men of all parties." This, in sober truth, is what France specially needs. Mere forms of government are worthless where this is not the broad result. The shape of the tool employed on any work may be more or less unfitted for its purpose—but to use it until a better one can be had is the dictate of practical sagacity.

The one great want of France is self-reliance. Her Emperor does not lack it—her people do. They have usually had much greater faith in organisation, in logical consistencies, in theoretically perfect machinery of government, than they have in their own will, and in their power to give effect to it by peaceful and moral methods. The Emperor has put before them a noble programme, if they only believe sufficiently in themselves to fill it in. They have now, if such be their will, an opportunity once more offered them of gradually crowning with liberty the edifice of order. Napoleon has clearly pointed out the path of progress, in which he desires to lead them. We believe his professions to be sincere, because we believe his professions to aim at precisely the same objects as will best conduce to his dynastic interests. At all events, the Emperor knows what is best for his people, however short his deeds may come of his knowledge. Why does he exhort men of all parties to rally round the reformed Constitution? Because he is well aware that it is in the habitual and united pursuit of objects unquestionably beneficial to the nation that political parties lose the edge of their acerbities, and learn to tolerate each other's opinions; because there is some reason to hope that dynastic questions will quietly solve themselves, if the statesmen of France will but forget them for awhile; because the steadier their prosecution of substantial improvements, whether material or moral,

the deeper will be the radication of liberty in the soil, and the less need there will be felt for any disturbance of order.

"To ensure public security, to calm party passions, to preserve social interests from the contagion of false doctrines, to seek by the aid of the highest intellects the means of increasing the greatness and prosperity of France; to diffuse education, to simplify administrative machinery; to carry activity from the centre, where it superabounds, to the extremities, where it is wanting; to introduce into codes of law, which are already monuments, the improvements justified by experience; to multiply the general agencies of production and riches; to promote agriculture and the development of public works; and, finally, . . . to find the best distribution of the burdens which press upon taxpayers"—such is the Emperor's proposal to his people—"such," he says, is our programme." It is to the promotion of these objects that he would turn the Plébiscite to account. As things are, we cannot but think that co-operation with him by the "honest men of all parties" along this line of action will turn out to be a wise and patriotic course. Patient exercise always leads to an expansion of the powers exercised. An impulsive, a logical, and a highly civilised people, in the present circumstances of the French, will most surely and rapidly increase such political freedom as the late Senatus Consultum has guaranteed to them, by perseveringly employing it in practical and beneficial legislation. They have lost the best thing put within their reach; but they might do a much worse thing than adopt the counsels of their Emperor.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, May 26.

The formal announcement of the result of the late plébiscite was made to the Emperor, on Saturday last, in the Salle des Etats of the Louvre, with all the habitual ceremonies observed at the state assemblages for which that hall has become so conspicuous under the Second Empire. The Place de Carrousel was lined with soldiers and crowded with carriages bringing ministers, marshals, ambassadors, senators, deputies, councillors of state, civic functionaries, and those ornamental pillars of the Imperial edifice commonly known as the great dignitaries of the empire. The Emperor, in his uniform of General of Division, had the whole of the Imperial family surrounding him on the dais. He occupied the central fauteuil, and had on his right the Prince Imperial, Prince Napoleon, and two of the Murats; and on his left the Empress, and Princesses Clotilde, Mathilde, and Murat. From the moment the Imperial family entered the hall until M. Schneider advanced to deliver himself of a speech on behalf of the Corps Législatif the acclamations with which the Emperor was greeted, and in which the Empress and Prince Imperial participated, were prolonged. M. Schneider, in the course of his speech, said:—

It is eighteen years since France, worn out by subversion, eager for security, confident in your genius and the Napoleon dynasty, transmitted to your hands, with the Imperial crown, the authority and power which public necessity required. The expectation of the nation has not been deceived. . . . After twenty years' reign the people, now in its absolute independence, and under conditions which attest the progress and virility of our public customs, has pronounced its approbation with a degree of unanimity the force of which cannot be questioned. . . . France places the cause of liberty under the protection of your dynasty and of the great bodies of the State.

The substance of the Emperor's reply to M. Schneider's speech, which was frequently applauded during its delivery, was as follows:—

Gentlemen.—In receiving from your hands the census of the votes given on May 8, my first thought is to express my gratitude to the nation which, for the fourth time during twenty-two years, has given me a striking token of its confidence. The plébiscite had for its sole object the ratification by the people of a constitutional reform; but, amid the conflict of opinions, and in the excitement of the struggle, the discussion was carried beyond that point. Let us not regret this. The adversaries of our institution have raised the question between the Revolution and the Empire. The country has solved it in favour of the system which guarantees order and liberty. The Empire now finds itself fundamentally strengthened upon its base. It will show its force by its moderation. My Government will cause the laws to be executed without partiality and also without weakness. It will not deviate from the liberal course which it has marked out for itself. Respecting all rights, it will protect all interests, without bearing in mind dissentient votes and hostile manoeuvres. But it will also know how to cause to be respected the national will which has been so energetically manifested, and will uphold it in future above all controversy. Freed from the constitutional questions which divide the best minds, we must have in view, to ensure public security, to preserve the social interests from the contagion of false doctrines, to diffuse education, to simplify the administrative machinery; to introduce into our codes of laws, which are monuments, the improvements justified by experience; to multiply the general agencies of production and riches; to promote agriculture and the development of public works; and, finally, to consecrate our labour to this problem, the best distribution of the burdens which press upon the taxpayers.

The loud cheering with which this new Imperial manifesto was greeted lasted until the Imperial party had taken their departure from the hall.

The Legislative Body passed the press law yesterday by an overwhelming majority, the numbers being 194 for and 3 against.

ITALY.

In Monday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the whole of the estimates of the expenditure were agreed to, amounting in the aggregate to 765,000,000 lire.

The financial bills relating to the army were discussed on Wednesday. The Minister, Signor Govone, in the course of his statement, said he had very reluctantly accepted the reduction of the military budget for the purpose of assisting in the restoration of a sound financial condition, which was the paramount desire of the nation.

Assent has been given to a motion for granting to women electoral rights in municipal elections.

News received from various points of Italy represents the situation as grave. There is an alarming effervescence amongst the students at the Universities of Naples, Bologna, Pisa, and Turin, where the students demand a reduction in the courses of study, in order to have greater facilities for engaging in political struggles. In a sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Lanza stated that the condition of public safety had improved, but said the only way to obtain a durable amelioration was by bettering the moral and material condition of the people.

In the Florence Parliament, as in our House of Commons, the murders in Greece have been under discussion.

SPAIN.

Marshal Espartero continues to refuse the candidature, but says he will accept the throne if nominated by the nation.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Cortes the Civil Marriage Bill was finally adopted.

Marshal Prim has declared most emphatically, and in the name of the Ministry, that Spain had no connection with the recent occurrences in Portugal, adding that a union between the two countries could only be achieved by mutual attachment of the two nations, but never by violent means.

A Madrid telegram announces that four Englishmen (Mr. John Borell and his nephew, with their servants) have been carried off by "marauders" four miles from Gibraltar, and that the Government has given pressing orders to pursue the band and rescue the captives.

PORTUGAL.

The Ministry has been forcibly overturned by a military pronunciamento, headed by Marshal Saldanha. On Thursday week the Marshal, with a large body of troops, forced his way into the Royal Palace (after a short skirmish with the guard, in which some lives were lost), and had an interview with the King. His Majesty then summoned the Prime Minister, the Marquis de Loulé, to his presence, who tendered his resignation. This his Majesty accepted, and intrusted the Marshal de Saldanha with the formation of a new Cabinet. This high-handed proceeding of Marshal Saldanha does not appear to have in the least disturbed the general tranquillity of Portugal, which is said to be everywhere quiet. The Ministry is not yet formed, but it is thought that Marshal Saldanha will soon accomplish his task.

The new Minister has solemnly declared that he is not in favour of uniting Spain and Portugal, and that he will maintain Portuguese independence.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Austrian Reichsrath has been dissolved by Imperial decree, and new elections to it are ordered. By another decree the dissolution is ordered of the Cisleithan Diets, with the exception of that of Bohemia, and new elections to them are to take place without delay.

Count Beust has drawn up a circular respecting the programme of the Cisleithan Cabinet. The circular states that the programme contemplates the establishment of a popular Parliament elected by direct suffrage, and embodying the wishes of the nation within the limits of the present Constitution. The Diets will be called upon to sanction a plan for the enlargement of their own powers and the introduction of direct election to the Reichsrath. Should they refuse to sanction the proposed reforms, the Government will be empowered to order direct elections.

Baron Kuhn de Kuhnenfeld, Minister of War for the two portions of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, has published the Budget of his department. His estimates of expenditure show an increase of two millions of florins on those of last year, necessitated by the creation of two new battalions of engineers and by the high price of fodder and horses.

GERMANY.

Count Bismarck took part, on Monday, in the debate in the North German Parliament on the new penal code. He declared that the motion for the abolition of the death penalty could not be acceded to, as it would destroy the unity of the penal law and establish two classes of German citizens. The motion was therefore withdrawn, and the words struck out of the clause were restored. On Wednesday the penal code was passed.

In the Bavarian Chamber, a motion proposing the abolition of capital punishment has been defeated by 76 to 67 votes.

HOLLAND.

The Lower House adopted, yesterday week, the bill abolishing capital punishment by 48 votes against 30; and on Wednesday the Chamber rejected, by 34 votes against 31, clause 1 of the bill relative to the salmon fisheries. The Government has, in consequence, withdrawn the measure.

GREECE.

The trial of the brigands implicated in the late massacre at Oropos took place at Athens yesterday week, and, after fourteen hours' duration, resulted in a sentence of death against all the prisoners, seven in number.

A Constantinople telegram states that a band of fifteen brigands murdered three shepherds in Thessaly; and, upon being pursued by Turkish troops, escaped by crossing the Greek frontier.

DENMARK.

The whole of the Ministers have resigned, and only hold office till their successors are appointed. An unfavourable vote in Parliament caused the resignation, but the telegram does not inform us what the vote was about.

AMERICA.

The Senate passed, on Saturday last, the bill to provide for the enforcement of the Constitutional Suffrage Amendment. It defines the jurisdiction of the United States Courts in the premises, and establishes certain penalties of fines and imprisonment for any violation of the provisions of the amendment.

The House of Representatives has disagreed with the Senate's Bill for the Enforcement of the Suffrage Amendment. The bill has gone to a conference Committee.

In the sitting of the House of Representatives on Thursday week Mr. Pomeroy introduced a resolution, which, though rejected, was ordered to be printed, requesting the President to open negotiations with Great Britain with a view to ascertain whether a union can be effected of the British North American provinces with the United States.

Mr. Boutwell has issued a circular to the customs and revenue officers instructing them officially to notify to American fishermen that Canada has terminated the system of granting licenses to foreigners to fish within three miles of the coast, but still permits them to fish, upon certain conditions, at specified portions of the coast of Newfoundland, the Magdalen islands, and Labrador. The circular contains a warning specifying the forfeitures and penalties to be incurred by violation of the new fishery laws of the Dominion.

A Washington telegram announces that large bodies of Fenians are on their way from various parts of the United States to Canada. On Tuesday President Grant issued a proclamation with respect to the movements of the Fenians. President Grant says it has come to his knowledge that illegal military expeditions are being set on foot in the United States against the people of Canada. He therefore admonishes all persons within the territory of the United States against aiding, countenancing, abetting, or taking part in such unlawful proceedings; and warns them that by committing such acts they forfeit all right to the protection of the United States. The President enjoins all officers in the service of the United States to employ all lawful authority to defeat such unlawful proceedings, and to bring to justice all persons engaged therein.

CANADA.

The authorities have made vigorous preparations to repel any raids which may be made by the Fenians. General

Lindsay has collected a large number of regular troops and volunteers at the eastern frontier. The Prince Consort's Own Rifles left Montreal for the frontier on Wednesday morning. Prince Arthur went with them, on the staff of Lord A. Russell.

The first Fenian raid upon Canada has signally failed. A telegram from New York, on Thursday, states that the insurgents advanced 200 strong, well armed, under the command of General O'Neill, and crossed the border near Franklin, Vermont, at noon on the previous day. The Canadian volunteers, having lain in concealment, surprised them. The Fenians, however, returned fire, and a fight commenced, which lasted some time. General O'Neill, while at the right of his command, was arrested by a United States officer, Marshal Forster. He attempted resistance, but was thrust into a coach and driven rapidly to St. Albans, and thence to Burlington. The raiders, deprived of their leader, recrossed, having lost one killed and one wounded. The Canadians report their force one hundred strong; no loss. The general movement of Fenian parties northward still continues.

A slightly different account is given by the American correspondent of the *Times*, in a despatch dated Philadelphia, Wednesday night:—"A body of Fenians crossed the frontier opposite Franklin this morning. They were met by the Canadian troops, and were repulsed. Two Fenians were killed and two wounded. In the confusion of the flight General O'Neill was arrested by the United States Marshal, and taken to St. Albans, where he was held in custody on a charge of violating the neutrality laws. The Fenians are greatly disengaged, and many are returning home. The United States troops are arriving on the frontier."

A Toronto telegram dated May 25 states:—"A disastrous fire took place yesterday in the St. Roche suburb of Quebec, whereby over 500 houses were destroyed. Two ships on the stocks were burnt, as well as an enormous quantity of other property. The chief sufferers by this fire are mostly of the poorer class, and 6000 persons are thereby rendered homeless."

The Hon. Mr. Archibald, member for Colchester (Nova Scotia) in the Dominion House of Commons, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the new province of Manitoba (Prince Rupert's Land).

On June 1 next and thenceforward the postage on letters posted in the United Kingdom addressed to Prince Edward Island will be reduced to 3d. per half-ounce, or fraction thereof, when conveyed by direct packet or private ship, and to 4d. per half-ounce, or fraction thereof, when sent via the United States, provided the postage be in each case prepaid. Unpaid or insufficiently paid letters will be liable, on their delivery, to an additional charge of 3d. each over and above the postage.

The Dutch Government—besides having under construction a canal for seagoing ships between Amsterdam and the German Ocean, noticed in our last Number—is forming a railway straight from Moerdijk to Rotterdam. The undertaking involves the construction of three bridges of unusual size. The first of these bridges, across the river at Moerdijk, is nearly 5600 ft. long, consisting of fourteen spans of 340 ft. each, and a swing bridge. The second, across the river at Dordrecht, is 1300 ft. long, also of large spans; and the third, across the river at Rotterdam, is 1360 ft. long, in which there are four spans of 350 ft. each.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN JUNE.

There will be a partial eclipse of the Sun on the 28th, but it will be invisible to observers in this country.

The Moon will be in conjunction with Saturn on the 13th, Venus on the 25th, Mars and Jupiter on the 26th, and Mercury on the 27th. She will be very near Uranus on the 2nd and 30th, and will be nearest to the Earth on the 11th, and farthest from it on the 23rd. The following occultations will occur during June:—

Date.	Star.	Mag.	Disappearance. Mean Time.	Reappearance. Mean Time.
June 11.	θ Librae	4½	9.43	9.51
" 13.	B.A.C. 6088	6	11.55	12.38
" 16.	η Capricorni	5½	12.50	13.58

Mercury will be at his greatest elongation (21 deg. 40 min. W.) of the Sun on the 29th, and at about this date he may, perhaps, be seen near the eastern horizon about an hour before sunrise. He rises on the 30th at 2.39 a.m., or 1h. 8m. before the Sun. On the 4th he will be in inferior conjunction with the Sun, and will be very near to the Moon on the morning of the 27th.

Venus continues to be visible as a morning star, rising on the 20th at 1.49 a.m., and on the 30th at 1.38 a.m., or 2h. 9m. before the Sun. She may be observed before sunrise not far above the eastern horizon. She now appears in a gibbous form, and may be well examined in the daytime with a powerful telescope. This planet will rise before the Sun until December.

Mars may possibly be seen in the east before sunrise at the end of the month. He will rise at 2.51 a.m. on the 5th, and at 2.5 a.m. on the 30th, and will be about 44 min. to the north of Jupiter on the afternoon of the 27th. He will be in conjunction with the Moon on the 26th.

Jupiter may be perceived about one hour before the Sun rises in the eastern portion of the horizon. On the 26th he will be near the Moon, and may be observed near Mercury on the afternoon of the 27th. His satellites will be visible to ordinary telescopes after the 20th day.

Saturn, like all the other primary planets, with the exception of Uranus, may be observed before sunrise. He rises on the 10th at 8.24 p.m., and on the 30th at 6.58 p.m., and will be visible afterwards throughout the night. At the time of rising on the 13th he will be about 1½ deg. to the south of the Moon, and is in opposition to the Sun on the 16th.

Uranus will not be well situated for observation. He will be near the Moon on the 2nd and 30th, and sets at 10.40 p.m. on the 5th, and at 9.43 on the 20th.

Neptune may be seen in the early morning hours, but he is not in a favourable position for telescopic examination.

Colonel Hamley, author of "The Operations of War," has been appointed to the command of the Staff College.

A Royal Commission has been appointed to make an inquiry with regard to scientific instruction and the advancement of science. The Commissioners are empowered to ascertain what aid is derived from grants voted by Parliament or from endowments belonging to the several universities and colleges, and whether such aid can be rendered in a manner more effectual for the purpose. The Duke of Devonshire is at the head of the Commission, and he will have for his colleagues the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir J. Lubbock, Sir J. P. Kay-Shuttleworth, Mr. B. Samuelson, Dr. Sharpey, and Professors Huxley, Miller, and Stokes.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Duke of Richmond has accepted the office of President of the City Carlton Club.

A review of metropolitan volunteers will take place on Wimbledon-common, on Saturday, July 23.

The *City Press* announces that a dinner to her Majesty's Judges will be given at the Mansion House on the 31st inst.

Messrs. Harry Johnson, J. D. Linton, C. Cattermole, and A. Gow have been elected full members of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours.

Prince Teck has consented to preside at the anniversary of the Alexandra Institution for the Blind, which will be held at the Hanover-square Rooms on June 29.

The opening cruise and dinner of the New Thames Yacht Club took place last Saturday, and produced the largest assemblage of yachts and the fullest attendance of members ever seen on a like occasion.

The annual dinner of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum was held at the Crystal Palace, on Wednesday—Mr. Arthur Bass, M.P., in the chair—when subscriptions to the amount of nearly £2000 were announced.

The thirty-second anniversary of the Tailors' Benevolent Institution was celebrated, on Wednesday night, by a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern. Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., presided. The amount subscribed was upwards of £500.

To provide space for the examination and exhibition of the national competition drawings of the schools of art in the United Kingdom, the gallery of Raphael's cartoons, in the South Kensington Museum, will be used, and must be closed for a short time.

The anniversary festival in aid of the funds of the National Hospital for Consumption, Isle of Wight, was held on Wednesday night, at the Terminus Hotel. The chair was taken by the Right Hon. Sir Laurence Peel. The subscriptions included 100 gs. from her Majesty and £100 from Mr. Samuel Morley, and amounted to more than £3700.

Captain Grosvenor, M.P., and Mr. W. H. Smith, his colleague in the representation of Westminster, yesterday week introduced a deputation to the Metropolitan Board of Works, praying that body to consider the importance of constructing a new street from Charing-cross to Tottenham-court-road. The proposed new thoroughfare would involve the purchase of Leicester-square, and its gross cost would be about £600,000. The matter was referred to the General Purposes Committee.

The annual meeting of the supporters of the Alexandra Orphanage for Infants was held, on Thursday week, at the City Terminus Hotel—Mr. J. Kemp Welch in the chair. The sum of £3812 has been received during the year in donations and subscriptions, together with the proceeds of the fancy sales. The report states that there is room for twice the number of children in the orphanage, though there are 104 in the asylum at Hornsey-rise. The building debt is £10,000, and the committee call upon the public for further aid.

On Wednesday a lecture was delivered at the Assembly Rooms, St. John's-wood, by Miss Mathilde Blind, on the Volunga Saga, the Scandinavian counterpart of the Lay of the Nibelungen. After a brief introduction, setting forth the general characteristics of Scandinavian legend, the speaker related the leading incidents of the ancient saga, following the noble version recently made by Mr. William Morris. This Old-World story, simply and dramatically narrated, produced a marked effect upon a highly-cultivated audience, by whom the lecturer was warmly applauded.

The metropolitan volunteers had an outing on Saturday evening. There was a brigade field-day, with the sanction of the War Office, at Bushey Park. The brigade comprised about 1500, under the command of Colonel Taylor, the inspecting officer of reserve forces for the district. Colonel Taylor expressed to the commanders his high gratification at the manner in which the evolutions had been performed. On Saturday evening a brigade field-day took place in Regent's Park, under Major-General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. The London Scottish had a field-day at Wimbledon; there was a capital muster. Lord Elcho was in command.

The Clerkenwell Emigration Club, formed for the purpose of aiding the industrious poor to emigrate to the British colonies, has already assisted 1158 persons (including fifteen wives and forty-one children of last year's emigrants, and two orphans) to Canada and elsewhere, from whom satisfactory and encouraging accounts are being received. This emigration club (many others have adopted its rules, &c.) is under the superintendence of the Rev. A. Styleman Herring, Incumbent and chairman, who will be happy to answer any inquiries on the subject. Subscriptions are required to assist some most deserving families to proceed at once to Canada. They may be sent to 45, Colebrook-row, Islington.

At the anniversary festival of the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, held at Willis's Rooms, on Thursday week, a satisfactory account was given of the condition of the funds. The total receipts for this year, including a legacy of £300 bequeathed by the late Mr. John Back, amounted to £3306, and the total expenses were £2855. The number of patients admitted during the year was 1681. There are now waiting for admission 150 cases, all of them most severely afflicted applicants requiring treatment as in-patients, who cannot be received for want of funds. The chair was taken by the Rev. John Wright, the senior vice-president. In the course of the evening subscriptions amounting to £2300 were received.

The Victoria Institute celebrated its fourth anniversary, on Monday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. R. N. Fowler, M.P., who was supported by a numerous company. In proposing the toast of the evening, the chairman enlarged upon the benefits likely to accrue from its labours, and urged all the associates and members to renewed and continuous exertion. This institute was founded, in 1866, with the object of setting forth to the world the harmony of science and revealed religion, and proving that science properly studied is but the handmaiden of religion, and also for the purpose of constantly proclaiming the idea that there can never be any real difference between the revealed and the natural works of the great architect of the universe.

The Prince of Wales presided, on Thursday afternoon, at a public meeting, in the Hanover-square Rooms, to enable the weekly board of St. George's Hospital to open the new wing. The Princess of Wales, who occupied a seat in front of the dais, was loudly cheered on entering the hall. His Royal Highness having made an earnest appeal on behalf of the institution, the Earl of Cadogan read a list of subscriptions amounting to over £2000, which included 50 gs. from the Princess of Wales, 200 gs. from the Prince of Wales, and £500 from Miss Reed. The meeting was addressed by the Earl of Derby, Earl Granville, the Marquis of Westminster, the Earl of Carnarvon; Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P.; Mr. P. Hewitt, and others.

At the annual meeting of the Shipwrecked Fisherman and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society it was stated that during the past year the society had relieved 7517 shipwrecked persons, natives and foreigners, and 4283 widows and orphans of fishermen and mariners. It was also stated that 49,171 mariners voluntarily subscribe 3s. each per annum; and that the income had been £27,517. The committee had awarded during the past year eleven silver medals, a second silver service clasp, and £4 for saving the lives of shipwrecked persons.

The Prince of Wales presided, on Wednesday night, at the anniversary dinner, in Willis's Rooms, of the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond-street. In acknowledging the toast of his health and that of the other members of the Royal family, the Prince said that neither himself, the Princess, nor his sisters would ever shrink from any amount of trouble in assisting in the best way they could some of those great and excellent charities for which the metropolis is so justly celebrated. The special appeal made was for funds for the building of a new hospital on the site of the old one, which has now been used eighteen years, and is in a very bad state. The subscription-list amounted to £4560, which included a donation of £100 from the chairman, and an anonymous gift of £1000.

Under the direction of the Metropolitan Board of Works the following alterations will be made in the names of streets in the metropolitan district:—Counter-street, Borough, to be incorporated with Stoney-street, and the whole of the thoroughfare extending from the north side of Southwark-street to Clink-street, to be called by the latter name. The names Hamilton-road, Clive-road, Carnac-street, and Paxton-lane, to be given to the several roads, known as Hamilton-road, Lower Norwood, Victoria-road, Finchley-road, to be re-named Boomfield-road. The New-road, Chelsea, to be renamed Pavilion-road; Green-street, Southwark, to be incorporated with Price's-street; Halkin-terrace to be incorporated with Lownes-street. The houses above are to be re-numbered and the subsidiary names abolished, as well as the houses, as follows:—John's-hill, Church-gardens, Lower Gun-alley, Salter's-alley, Lower Well-street, Meeting-house-alley, and Anchor and Hope-alley, St. George's-in-the-East, Grant-road, Battersea; Little Cadogan-place, Chelsea; Maxwell-road, Moore-park, Fulham.

The anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday, in the theatre of the Royal Institution—Sir Roderick Murchison, Bart., President, in the chair. The report of the council set forth that the income of the society during the past year was £6859, and the expenditure was £4454. During the meeting the founder's medal was awarded to Mr. George W. Hayward, the society's envoy to Central Asia, for the map of his journey across the Kuen Lun into Eastern Turkistan, and for the perseverance with which he is endeavouring to carry out his object of reaching the Pamir Steppe. The patron's, or Victoria, medal to Lieutenant Francis Garnier, of the French navy, second in command of the French exploring expedition from Cambodia to the Yang-Tze-Kiang, for the part he took in the extensive surveys executed by the commission for his journey to Tali-Fu, and for the ability with which, after the death of his chief, Captain de la Grée, he brought the expedition in safety to Han-Kow. The medals presented by the society to the chief public schools were awarded to G. G. Butler, Liverpool College; M. Stuart, Rossall School; G. W. Gent, Rossall School; and J. H. Collins, Liverpool College. Sir Roderick Murchison, in the course of his opening address, said that he grieved at being unable to offer some encouraging sentences on the prospect of speedily welcoming Dr. Livingstone home. At the same time (he proceeded) there is no cause for despondency as to his life and safety. He has been for some time at Ujiji, on the Lake Tanganyika, whence he wrote home on May 30 last, though unable to make any movement for want of carriers and supplies. The Government has made a grant of £1000 on account of Dr. Livingstone's expedition. The King of the Belgians, who was present, was elected a member.—In the evening the members dined together at Willis's Rooms—Sir R. Murchison in the chair.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, May 21:—

In London the births of 2277 children—1217 boys and 1060 girls—were registered in the week. The deaths registered in the same time were 1313. The registered births were 110 above and the deaths 63 below the estimated average. Zymotic diseases caused 281 deaths, including 19 from smallpox, 36 from measles, 81 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 11 from croup, 35 from whooping-cough, 7 from typhus, 18 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 10 from simple continued fever, 2 from erysipelas, and 17 from diarrhoea. Smallpox was more fatal than in any week since the first five months of 1868, when the fatal cases ranged from 17 to 33 per week. Forty-eight deaths resulted from violence: of these 39 were accidental, including 23 fractures, 5 by drowning, and 6 (infants) by suffocation. Six suicides were returned—one of the cases being that of a shipkeeper, aged sixty-eight years, who threw himself under a wagon laden with timber, in High-street, Clapham. Seven fatal accidents caused by horses or vehicles were returned last week.

During the week 5347 births and 3066 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom; and the aggregate mortality of the week was in the ratio of 22 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The death-rate during the past six weeks has averaged 23 per 1000 annually. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns, stated in the order of their topographical arrangement, were as follow:—London, 21 per 1000; Portsmouth, 14; Norwich, 24; Bristol, 25; Wolverhampton, 24; Birmingham, 17; Leicester, 20; Nottingham, 21; Liverpool, 25; Manchester, 25; Salford, 26; Bradford, 30; Leeds, 24; Sheffield, 24; Hull, 23; Sunderland, 16; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 21. In Edinburgh the deaths registered last week were at the annual rate of 22 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 25 per 1000; and in Dublin, 21.

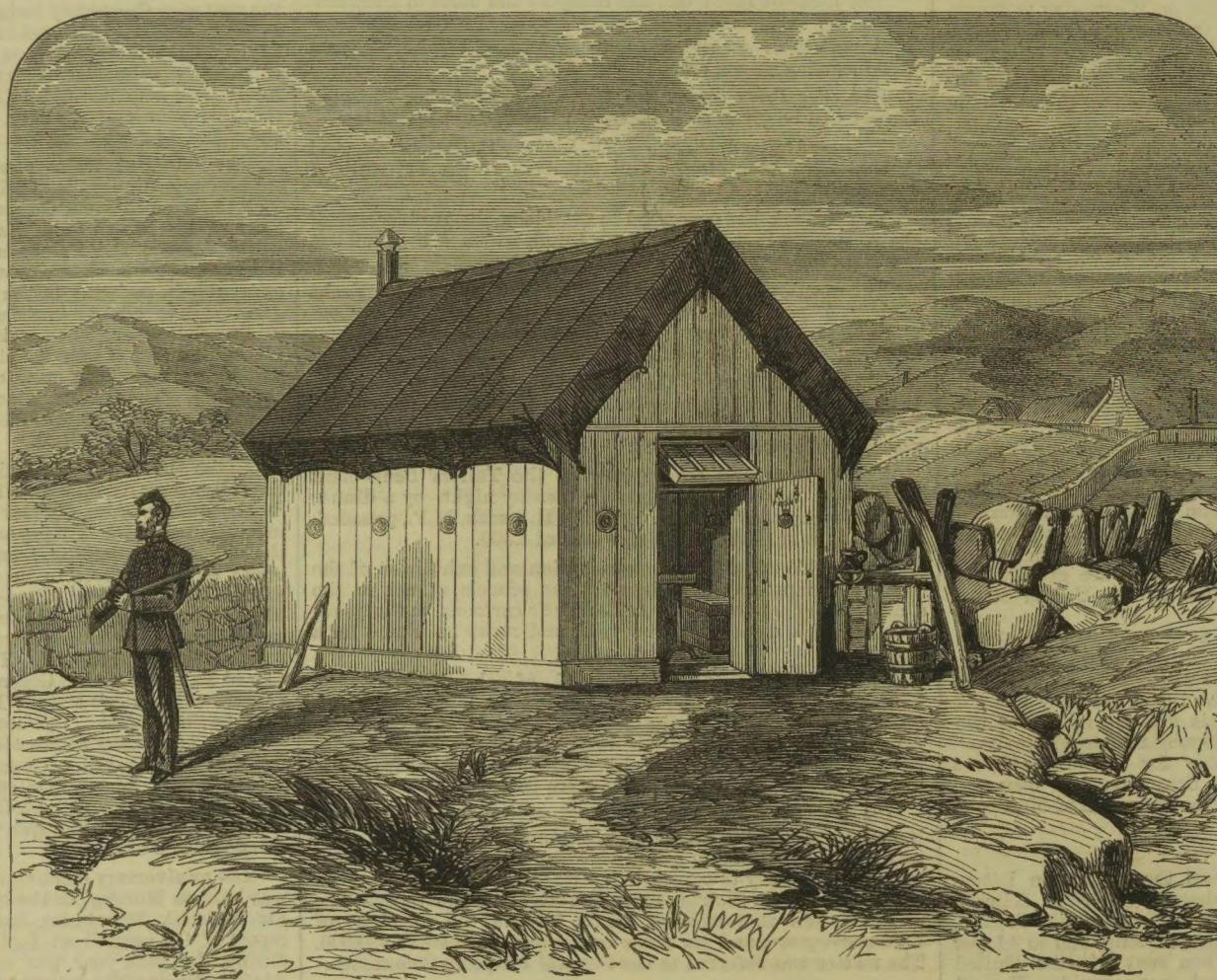
In Paris the deaths registered during the week ending May 21 showed an annual rate of 34 per 1000 persons living. Smallpox caused 195 deaths last week, as compared with 173 in the previous week. In Berlin the deaths recorded during the seven days ending the 19th inst. gave an annual rate of 28 per 1000; and in Vienna, during the week ending the 14th inst., a rate of 40 per 1000. In the city of Bombay the deaths registered during the week ending April 26 were 241.

A service of plate, of the value of 150 gs., was presented, on Tuesday, to Mr. Thomas Thorpe De Lasaux, in testimony of the efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of Coroner for East Kent for upwards of fifty years.

Our Special Artist, who has lately visited the scenes of the agrarian outrages and conspiracies in Ireland, sends two illustrations of the kind of portable hut used for the temporary lodging of detachments of the armed constabulary force, when sent into a district where some notorious act of violence has been perpetrated. One of these huts can be taken to pieces, or put together again, in a few hours. They are made of wooden planks, lined with iron plates half an inch thick, each plank and its iron lining 5 ft. 6 in. high and 3 ft. wide. The planks or pieces are to be set up, edge to edge, and joined to compose the walls. There are four pieces in each side wall, and three pieces in each end wall; so that the dimensions of the hut are 12 ft. by 9 ft. Seven men are lodged in this small apartment; they sleep in hammocks, slung one above another; and they have a stove for cooking. Each piece of the wall, plank and plate, has a round loophole, which can be closed by the inmates with an iron flap, so as to enable them to fire at an attacking party, but to shelter themselves against hostile bullets in this shot-proof iron fort. The hut sketched by our Artist is one that stands at Newfield, about six miles west of Newport, in the county of Mayo, overlooking Clew Bay. It is within a few hundred yards of the spot where Mr. James Hunter, the Scotch farmer, was murdered in the summer of last year. The extra police force was sent to that district immediately after the murder, and has been kept there ever since, at the cost of the neighbouring farmers.

The subject of another sketch is the scene in the main street of Granard, a small town in Longford County, on the polling-day of the election in the week before last, contested between Mr. Greville Nugent, the Ministerial candidate, and Captain King Harman, who professed what are called "Nationalist" sentiments, but who had the support of the Tories. Party spirit was indulged with characteristic vehemence; but the magistrates took care to have a large force of police and soldiers collected at all the polling-places, and regularly patrolling the streets. In the town of Longford there were 200 armed constables, 420 soldiers of the 93rd Regiment, and

SKETCHES FROM IRELAND.



PORTABLE HUT FOR POLICE IN MAYO.

three squadrons of the 14th Hussars. At Granard, too, there was a very large force to maintain order. It consisted of three troops of the 17th Lancers, under Colonel Lowe; three companies of the 16th Regiment, under Captain Horne; and 250 constables, under a county inspector and four sub-inspectors. Very efficient arrangements were made by Captain Barry, R.M., Captain Butler, R.M., and Mr. Reid, R.M. The police held each end of the main street during the whole day, and took away every man's shillelagh, stick, or bludgeon, which were at once broken up, chopped to pieces, or burnt. Several small fights, however, took place around the polling-

booth, and the Lancers had to clear the street, but no great mischief was done. At the third polling-place, Ballymahon, there was rather more disturbance. The election resulted, as we have announced, in the return of Mr. Greville Nugent, by a majority of 300. The "tally-rooms" at an Irish election are the committee-rooms of a candidate, where his voters are furnished by the "tallyman" with a ticket giving them free access to the poll, so far as his party are concerned.

At the last meeting of the Chemical Society—Mr. Warren De la Rue, F.R.S., vice-president, in the chair—Mr. Griffin exhibited and explained a new gas-furnace which is capable of melting about 3 lb. of iron in little more than one hour. Mr. Walenn described an electrolytic method for coating cast-iron objects with copper or brass. A calico-printing valve and other articles worked in this manner were submitted to the inspection of the assembly. Mr. Tookey, assayer in the Japanese Imperial Mint, communicated a paper "On the Manipulation of Assays of Gold and Silver Bullion." To effectuate a saving of time the author proceeds in the following manner:—Each bullion is placed into a platinum tube closed at one end with a perforated plate; several such tubes are supported by a porcelain tile, which, for this purpose, is provided with circular holes; the entire arrangement is then immersed in nitric acid and proceeded with as if a single bullion had to be treated.

A contrivance similar in principle is employed in the assay of silver. Mr. Perkin read a note "On Some Bromine Derivatives of Commarin." Dr. Divers gave some remarks "On the Precipitation of Solutions of Ammonic Carbonate, Soda Carbonate, and Ammonic Carbamate by Calcic Chloride." The results of these experiments are chiefly of interest as supplying a characteristic reaction for the carbamate.

The ship Young Australia sailed, last week, from Gravesend for Queensland. The Young Australia is the ninety-eighth vessel that has sailed on the land-order system of emigration. She contains 293 souls.



INTERIOR OF THE POLICE HUT.



OPENING OF STANLEY PARK, LIVERPOOL.

The great and busy town of Liverpool, with its population of 400,000, though it has the broad Mersey in front of it and the open sea a few miles distant, wants breathing space and room for play or for quiet refreshment. It has several public parks—the Wavertree, the Sheil, and the Newsham parks, with the Sefton Park now in course of formation, and the Birkenhead park is not far off across the river. But the Stanley Park, which was formally opened by the Mayor, Mr. Joseph Hubback, on Saturday, the 14th inst., will be a valuable boon to the inhabitants of the north end of the town, in the neighbourhood of Vauxhall-road, Scotland-road, Great Homer-street, and Netherfield-road, and to those of Everton and Kirkdale. The ground taken for this new park is very high, commanding a panorama of South Lancashire and Cheshire, with the sea-coast; the distant mountains of North Wales, as far as Snowdon, on the one hand; the mountains of Westmorland and Cumberland on the other; some of the North Yorkshire hills, Blackstone Edge, and the Peak of

Derbyshire; but these last are commonly obscured by the smoke of the factory districts. The park is agreeably laid out, with a terrace, lawns, and shrubberies, a lake, and bridges over it, arranged by Mr. Kemp, landscape gardener, of Birkenhead. The land belonging to the Woodlands and Walton Lodge estates, was purchased by the Town Council, with other land adjoining, to the extent of 100 acres. The whole cost of this new park is about £120,000.

The proceedings on the day of its opening are briefly to be noticed. The Mayor entertained a hundred gentlemen, including the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Aldermen and Town Councillors of Liverpool, and others of local distinction, at a luncheon in the Townhall. The whole company went in carriages to the new park, where twenty or thirty thousand people assembled. The terrace was reserved for the privileged visitors and holders of tickets. The band of the borough police, under Mr. Deane, as director, and Mr. Beardsall, as band-master performed a selection of music. The children of several

charity schools, with their banners, and some with music of their own, appeared in the park. The Mayor, on arriving with his party at the Anfield-lane entrance, was admitted by Mr. Alderman Weightman, chairman of the improvement committee, unlocking the gate with a key handed to him by Mr. Rollett, Deputy Borough Surveyor. Walking along the upper part of the terrace to the central pavilion, the Mayor went down to the central bastion of the terrace wall, and addressed the people below him, speaking of the advantages of this public park and declaring it open, subject to the rules and by-laws for its use. Mr. Councillor Stitt and Mr. Councillor Woodburn, members of the improvement committee, also spoke in turn; a vote of thanks to the Mayor was passed by acclamation, and the company walked round the park. A fancy bazaar will be held in this park on Monday, June 6, for the benefit of the Stanley Hospital; and Lord Derby will, on the same day, lay the foundation-stone of the hospital building, of which he has given the site. The sanitary condition of Liverpool

is sadly behind that of other large towns. Of the mortality last year, exceeding 14,000, more than one half consisted of children under five years.

The annual meeting of the Sailors' Home was held on Thursday week, when it was reported that during the year ending April last 11,002 officers and men had taken up their quarters in the Home. £94,818 of the boarders' money passed through the cashier's hands, including £28,564 remittances, and £4969 deposits in the Board of Trade Savings Bank. The financial statement set forth that the total income amounted to £11,758, and the expenditure to £10,388. The report of the Destitute Sailors' Asylum stated that since 1827 the asylum had been the means of dispensing shelter, food, and clothing, together with medical advice and spiritual counsel, to 48,373 destitute sailors of all creeds and tongues.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th inst., at Danson Park, the wife of Alfred William Bean, of a son.

On the 22nd inst., at 52, Belsize Park-gardens, Hampstead, the wife of Francis Thomas Cuddon, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 21st inst., at Rockferry, Cheshire, the wife of D. Maitland-Roy, of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., at Ashfield House, Marquess-road, Canonbury, N., the wife of Walter Smith, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 22nd inst., at Lissadell, in the county of Sligo, Mrs. Gore Booth, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th inst., at the British Embassy, Paris, by the Rev. T. A. Sarjeant, B.A., Robert Forbes, Esq., formerly of Sydney, New South Wales, to Eliza, widow of the late James Potter, Esq., of Florence.

On the 19th inst., at Upton Church, Torquay, by the Rev. Henry Luxmoore, Rector of Everdon, Northamptonshire, and father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. R. R. Wolfe, Rector of the parish, Charles Noble Luxmoore, Esq., of Torquay, to Maria Stuart ("Stella"), only child of Alfred Byar Sheppard, Esq., of the same place.

On the 24th inst., at 14, Newton-place, Glasgow, by the Rev. Drs. Samuel Miller and J. Logan Aikman, the Rev. Henry Nisbet, missionary in Samoa, Polynesia, to Catherine Lydic, youngest daughter of the late David Luntaret, Esq., St. Jean, Piedmont.

On the 25th inst., at St. Nicholas Church, Brighton, by the Rev. Thomas C. Wilson, Vicar of Kirby Fleetham, Yorkshire, uncle of the bride, Henry Pound, Esq., of Upper Clapton, Middlesex, to Maria Emma, third daughter of the late Rowland Berkeley, Esq. (formerly of Benefield, Northamptonshire), and granddaughter of the late Jonah Wilson, Esq., of Huntingdon. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., at 29, Waterloo-crescent, Dover, where he had been staying for the benefit of his health, Thomas Colmore, Esq., of Ashford, Sutton Coldfield, in his 66th year.

On the 19th inst., at Wheatstone Park, Codsall, Staffordshire, Thomas White, Esq., aged 65.

On the 14th inst., William Carr Foster, Esq., of Park-crescent, Worthing, Sussex, in the 70th year of his age.

On the 26th inst., at Brighton, William Edwin Oldham, Esq., aged 70.

On the 21st inst., at 37, Holland Park, London, Maria, the wife of John Hay, Esq., J.P., D.L., late of Cresswell, Sunderland, in the county of Durham, aged 55 years.

On the 24th inst., Ann, the beloved wife of Sir Francis Graham Moon, Bart., of 35, Portman-square and Western House, Brighton, in the 73rd year of her age.

On the 10th inst., at Pera, Constantinople, at the residence of his brother-in-law, F. W. Smythe, Esq., after a lingering illness, M. Gustave Sengé, formerly of Paris, aged 33.

On the 24th inst., at the residence of her cousin, W. H. Taylor, Esq., 5, Rochester-square, Charlotte Jackson, of Denmark Villas, Ealing, for many years known in the musical profession as Miss Cubitt. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 4.

SUNDAY, May 29.—Sunday after Ascension. Restoration of Charles II., 1660. Divine service—St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. John V. Povah, M.A., Rector of St. Anne's, Aldersgate, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon H. P. Liddon; special evening service, 7 p.m., Bishop Ryan, Westminster Abbey; special evening service, 7 p.m., the Archbishop of York. Chapels Royal: Whitehall, morning, the Rev. Professor J. B. Lightfoot, Chaplain to the Queen; afternoon, the Rev. Professor Stanley Leathes, M.A.

MONDAY, 30.—Joan of Arc burnt at Rouen, 1431. New moon, 9.57 a.m. Levée, to be held by the Prince of Wales, at St. James's, 2 p.m. Meetings: Royal Caledonian Asylum anniversary (Prince Teck in the chair); Royal Asiatic Society, anniversary, 3 p.m.; London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Botany); Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m.; Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Captain Hosse on the Naval Transport Fleet).

TUESDAY, 31.—Great Pan-Protestant conference at Worms, 1869. Meetings: Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.; Anthropological Society, 8 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Seeley on Present English History.)

WEDNESDAY, June 1.—Sir David Wilkie died, 1841. Derby Day. Meetings: Royal Agricultural Society, noon; Pure Literature Society, conversazione, Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair, 8 p.m.; Ethnological Society (special, at United Service Institution), 8.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, 2.—Meetings: London Institution Lecture, 7.30 p.m. (Dr. Cobbold on Palaeontology); Linnean and Chemical Societies, 8 p.m.; Royal and Antiquaries' Societies, 7 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Electricity.)

FRIDAY, 3.—Prince George of Wales born, 1865. Oxford Easter Term ends. The Oaks. Meetings: Royal Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.; Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m.; Geological Association, 8 p.m.; Philosophical Society 8.15 p.m.; Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Max Müller on the Migration of Fables, 9 p.m.)

SATURDAY, 4. King George III. born, 1738. Oxford Trinity Term begins. Meetings: Institute of Actuaries (anniversary), 3 p.m.; Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.; Royal Institution 3 p.m. (Professor Grant on Comets.)

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 4.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M	h	m	M	h	m	M
1	27	1	46	2	3	19
2	3	2	35	2	52	10
3	10	3	28	3	44	4
4	1	4	19	4	39	4
5	58	5	53	5	51	5

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEV OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF TEMPERATURE		THERMOM.		WIND.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	
					read at 10 A.M.	General Direction.
					Miles.	In.
	Inches.	°	°	0-10	°	
	58.9	42.1	.56	0	45.2	72.8
18	30-241	58.9	42.1	.56	0	45.2
19	30-162	61.9	51.3	.70	4	45.6
20	30-158	62.7	50.2	.65	5	49.5
21	30-099	62.2	49.0	.64	0	50.3
22	51.7
23	30-286	51.7	41.8	.71	10	44.5
24	30-265	57.3	43.7	.63	3	39.1
						73.4
						SW. WSW. W.
						207 .000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30-265 30-217 30-163 30-165 29-988 30-273 30-305
Temperature of Air .. 63°2 66°4 67°6 63°3 70°4 54°1 60°9
Temperature of Evaporation .. 55°4 58°3 58°2 59°9 60°7 48°5 51°9
Direction of Wind .. SW. SW. W. SW. WNW. NNE. SW.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-Mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY.—The SUMMER EXHIBITION of PICTURES in Oil and Water Colours is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Open at Nine. G. F. CHESTER and J. W. BENSON, Hon. Secs.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall West, daily, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

WILL CLOSE JUNE 4.

SIR NOEL PATON'S "MORS JANUA VITÆ."—This impressive "sermon on canvas" (by special command dedicated to the Queen) on view at the PALL-MALL GALLERY, 48, Pall-mall (Mr. Thompson's). Admission, 6d. Ten till Six.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS ON PORCELAIN.—CARL SCHMIDT, of Bamberg, Bavaria, begs most respectfully to inform the public that he has OPENED, at 61, NEW BOND-STREET, a GALLERY of his well-known PAINTINGS ON PORCELAIN.

GRATIS SUPPLEMENTS.

Fine-Art Engravings.

With the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for JUNE 4

WILL BE GIVEN A

WHOLE-SHEET SUPPLEMENT,

CONTAINING

PICTURES FROM THE ROYAL ACADEMY AND OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

Oxford Commemoration.

With the Number for June 18 will be issued, also GRATIS,

A LARGE VIEW

OF THE

CITY OF OXFORD.

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Price of each Number, Five-pence; Stamped, to go free by Post through the United Kingdom, Sixpence.

Advertisements must be sent to the office before the 1st and 15th days respectively of the month to ensure insertion.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND, W.C.

THE NATIONAL PICTURE of the QUEEN in her Robes, size of life, by Lowes Dickinson (painted by command), ON VIEW from Ten till Six, at Messrs. Dickinson's Galleries, 114, New Bond-street. Admission by address card.

CHRISTIAN GRACES, IL PENSERO SO, L'ALLEGRO. ON VIEW, THREE Original PICTURES by Mr. HICKS; also choice examples of the Modern English and Foreign Schools, from Ten till Six o'clock, by presenting card, at the REPOSITORY OF ARTS, 41, Piccadilly (corner of Sackville-street).

THE FRESCOES OF MICHAEL ANGELO, in the Sixteen Chapel at Rome. The permanent Facsimiles of these marvellous works ON VIEW Daily from Twelve till Five, at the Gallery of the AUTOTYPE COMPANY (Limited), 26, Bathbone-place, Oxford-street (next door to Winsor and Newton's).

DORE GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORE, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, and FRANCESCA DE ELIMINI, at the New Gallery. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

MONDAY, MAY 30, MR. KUHE'S ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, commencing at Half-past Two o'clock. Sofa Stalls, 2ls.; Stalls, 1s. 6d.; Balcony or Orchestra, 5s.; Area, 3s.; Gallery, 2s. Tickets to be had at all principal Musicians'; Cramer and Co., Regent-street; Austin's Ticket-Office; and of Mr. Kuhe, 15, Somerset-street, Portman-square, W.

MONDAY, MAY 30.—MDLE. Christine Nilsson and Madame Monbelli, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Mdle. Riboux, Mdle. Natalie Carola, Madame Florence Lancia, and Miss Edith Wynne, Mdle. Liebbart, Miss Sinclair, and Madame Stinicco, Madame Patcy and Madame Trebelli-Bettini will all SING at Mr. KUHE'S Annual Grand MORNING CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL.

MONDAY, MAY 30.—SIGNOR Mongini, Mr. Vernon Rigby and Signor Bettini, Signor Verger, M. Walduk and Signor Cartelli, Signor Joli and Mr. Santley will SING at Mr. KUHE'S Annual Grand MORNING CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL.

MR. GANZ'S ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT, MONDAY, JUNE 20, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, when the following distinguished Artists will appear:—Madame Patti, Mdle. Madigan, and Mdle. Scalchi; Herr Wachtel, Signor Bagariola, and Signor Graziani; Madame Monbelli, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Signor Bettini, and Signor Falanga. To commence at Two o'clock. Sofa Stalls, 2ls.; Reserved Seats, 1s. 6d.; Balcony Stalls, 1s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Area, 3s.; Gallery, 2s. Tickets at the principal Musicians'; at Austin's Ticket Office; and of Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, 15, Queen Anne-street, W.

J. ELLA, Director.

BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in aid of the FUNDS of the BIRMINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL (Thirtieth Celebration), on TUESDAY, AUG. 30; Wednesday, 31; Thursday, Sept. 1; and Friday, 2, PATRONS.

Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge.

H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

President.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Bradford.

Vice-Presidents.—The Nobility and Gentry of the Midland Counties.

By order, HOWARD S. SMITH, Secretary.

throne beside the love of Erin. And of late years this pecuniary love, which, like other affection, must have constant food, has lately been in a somewhat starving condition. It is hard, certainly, to say when an exiled Irishman will button up his pockets, if you ask him for a disbursement that shall contribute, even so remotely, to the discomfiture of England; but that date is sometimes reached, and it appears that the Fenian leaders have been asking for money too long without making any kind of return for what they have extorted. Fenianism has been a good deal at a discount. American politicians have no immediate use for the "Irishry," and therefore have not lately flung any sops to that part of the immigrant population of the States. Those politicians are sound economists, and will not keep on foot a standing army of Irish malcontents when a single blast of a trumpet will at any moment bring recruits into the field. Decidedly, for the hour the American Irish are "out in the cold." Then the results of attempts upon Ireland itself have not been gratifying. The inhabitants of the island may not be, for the most part, warm admirers of the Saxon, but they utterly decline to rise and exterminate him. Their apathy may be unpatriotic, but there it is. They have some dim notion that, though he is an intruder and a tyrant, and is otherwise objectionable, he manages in his clumsy way to do a certain amount of good with which, for the present at least, it might be inconvenient to dispense. When the "Sun-burst," the old banner of glory, shall be thrown on the air, and the grand signal shall be given for the upspringing of a new Malachi, who shall win collar of gold, and the rest of his toilette, from the proud invader, it will be time to fall into the ranks of freedom, and do astounding things. In the mean time we may as well let the stolid Englishman, who has some base and sordid faculties of management and order, conduct things in his own Philistine fashion until he be swept away into the melancholy ocean. Add to this that part of his coarse system for preserving order is the "stout constable," and we may as well abstain from rousing his insolent passions while he does us no particular harm. Let us bide our time, and then when it comes we will rush upon him with all our battle-words, bard-songs, banshees, and anything else which is likely to terrify him. But till then let us pay our taxes, and by no means remit to America the funds which may probably be wanted for the national cause here, and which are certainly available for the purchase of comestibles. Pikes and bayonets when the day shall come; meanwhile butter and pork demand our care and our small change.

These ignoble sentiments have tended to impoverish the Fenian Treasury, and a stimulus is wanted (say the jeering Americans, who see no poetry in the Irishman) to restore the healthy condition of Fenian finance. So an invasion of Canada is projected. The device has been tried before, and it answered for the moment. Why should it not be tried again? Like the dupes of Mokanna, of whom the Irish bard has told us, the Fenian rank and file will trust, in spite of the evidence of their senses:—

Though half the wretches, whom at night he led
To thrones and victory, lie disgraced and dead,
Yet morning hears him, with unshrinking crest,
Still vaunt of thrones and victory to the rest—
And they believe him.

According to our American friends—and we have a large number, in spite of their occasional rudeness—the whole and sole purpose of this demonstration against Canada is to enable the leaders of Fenianism to make a successful appeal for money. If a regiment of invaders can march for a couple of days on the soil of the Dominion—the land of the Queen of England—that military promenade will be worth thousands in greenbacks. The thing is clearly business, so the Canadian border is being approached, and rendezvous given at St. Albans, Vermont, and Malone—the latter being, no doubt, selected for its pleasing Irish name, suggestive of frolic in the old country. A telegraph cable has been cut. The O'Neil, who has hitherto escaped a well-deserved gallows, again tempts his fate, and may be near the elevation he has so long merited. The money already begins to rattle into the boxes.

The Canadians do not appear to have much toleration for this financial experiment, and show, indeed, a most reprehensible indignation at the idea of having their soil invaded, their farms burned, and their brethren slaughtered, that O'Neil and his friends may be enabled to live gloriously in New York, and fare sumptuously at Delmonico's every day. Those rude colonists take to their weapons, and insist on marching against the green flag. We do not think that such a violent course will be rewarded with success, for the Fenian has a remarkable gift for running away, unless he is in a majority of about twenty to one. But it is just possible that the Canadians, or some of her Majesty's soldiers, who abet the colonists in their hostility to the cause of freedom, may succeed in getting near enough to the patriots to bring rifles into play—scarcely near enough for a bayonet to be useful. In this case the experiment for raising money may have a termination which will be unpleasant for the dupes—their chiefs will be safe enough. Such a catastrophe will be very deplorable; but it must be allowed that Fenianism has had warning enough; and in a country so profusely supplied with general information as is America no man can be ignorant of public affairs. In brief, every Fenian who ventures to invade the Queen's Dominion knows that he does it at the risk of his neck, and shows that he sets appropriate value upon that article.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa and Princess Beatrice and attended by her suite, arrived at Balmoral Castle, yesterday week, from Windsor Castle.

Prince Leopold remained at Windsor.

The Duchess (Dowager) of Athole succeeded Viscountess Clifden as Lady in Waiting, and Lord Charles Fitzroy succeeded Lieutenant-General F. H. Seymour as Equerry in Waiting, to her Majesty. The Hon. Eva Macdonald and Miss Macgregor also arrived at the castle.

On Sunday the Queen and the Princesses attended Divine service.

Tuesday was the fifty-first anniversary of the birthday of the Queen. The day was observed with the customary honours at Windsor and Balmoral. The public celebration of the auspicious event takes place to-day (Saturday).

The Queen, with the Princesses, takes daily excursions to places in the vicinity of the Royal demesne.

The Court will continue to sojourn in the Highlands for about a month, and then return to Windsor Castle.

Upon the Queen's return her Majesty will receive at the castle the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia, and Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt. During the visit of the Royal personages the Queen will give a grand breakfast, similar to those held last year in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. The entertainment will take place under marques erected in the private grounds near the east terrace of the castle.

A Levée will be held on Monday by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty, at St. James's Palace.

Wednesday was the twenty-fourth anniversary of the birthday of Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (Princess Helena of England). The day was celebrated at Windsor with the usual demonstrations of loyalty.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

The King of the Belgians received the Russian, the Austro-Hungarian, and the North German Ambassadors, at Claridge's Hotel, yesterday week. His Majesty afterwards attended the House of Commons, and in the evening dined with Lady Molesworth.

On Saturday the King breakfasted with the Premier and Mrs. Gladstone at their residence on Carlton House-terrace. His Majesty subsequently partook of luncheon with Miss Burdett Coutts at her residence in Stratton-street, and afterwards visited the Crystal Palace. In the evening his Majesty was present at a reception given in his honour by Countess Bernstorff at Prussia House.

On Sunday the King went to Bushey Park, and breakfasted with the Duke de Nemours, and also visited the Duke d'Aumale at Orleans House and the Prince de Joinville. Upon his Majesty's return to town he visited the Duchess of Inverness at Kensington Palace. In the evening the King received the members of the Legation at dinner at the hotel.

On Monday his Majesty was present at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, and afterwards lunched with Baron and Baroness Lionel de Rothschild at their residence in Piccadilly. Subsequently the King paid return visits to her Majesty's Ministers and principal officers of State, and was also present at an afternoon party given by Lieutenant-General F. H. and Lady Emily Seymour at St. James's Palace. In the evening his Majesty dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House.

On Tuesday the King visited the Thames Embankment, and lunched with Sir Henry Holland. In the evening his Majesty dined with Lord Houghton, in Upper Brook-street.

On Wednesday the King visited the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, and lunched with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. In the evening his Majesty dined with Frances, Countess of Waldegrave, and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Marlborough House.

The King of the Belgians visited their Royal Highnesses on Thursday week and remained to luncheon. The Prince afterwards visited the King at Claridge's Hotel and took a drive with his Majesty.

The Prince and Princess went to the Royal Italian Opera Covent Garden on Saturday evening.

On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Hon. and Rev. R. C. Boyce, and the Rev. T. Helmore officiated.

On Monday the Prince was present at a luncheon given by Baron and Baroness Lionel de Rothschild in honour of the King of the Belgians. Subsequently his Royal Highness went to St. Bartholomew's Hospital (of which he is president), and minutely inspected all the wards. In the evening the Prince and Princess gave a dinner to the King of the Belgians. Among those invited to meet his Majesty were the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Teck, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and Countess Dornberg.

On Tuesday the Prince presided at a meeting of the Albert Hall Committee held at Marlborough House. In the evening his Royal Highness dined with Lord Houghton.

On Wednesday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, were present at a flower show at the Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park. In the evening the Prince presided at a dinner at Willis's Rooms, in aid of the funds of the Hospital for Sick Children.

The Princess takes her customary daily drives.

The Prince will visit Reading on Tuesday, July 5, for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of the new grammar school about to be erected at the Redlands Estate.

The Prince and Princess, in accordance with present arrangements, will pass a short time at Sandringham during July, previously to going to Scotland for the grouse season.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Mr. Mark Lemon, which took place at his residence, Crawley, Sussex, on Monday last. He was born in London, Nov. 30, 1809. Mr. Lemon was one of the knot of authors who established *Punch* in the year 1841, and from the first acted as joint editor; but, on the secession of Mr. Henry Mayhew, he succeeded to the chief post. He was the author of upwards of sixty dramatic pieces, and wrote largely in *Household Words*, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and other publications; and wrote some hundred songs. His recent impersonation of Falstaff will have familiarised to many the figure and face of this genial, kind-hearted man. We shall give in our next Number a portrait and a memoir of Mr. Mark Lemon.

During the summer there will be three mail services in each week, instead of two, between Vienna and Constantinople, via Rustchuk and Varna. Mails for Constantinople, via France and Vienna, will be made up at the General Post Office on the evening of every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, with supplementary mails on the morning of each of the following days.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

I devote a few lines, only, to a record—I make it nothing more—of a death which cannot as yet be spoken of in this column with any effort to do justice to the subject. A close personal friendship of more than twenty years has suddenly ceased—Mark Lemon has been called to his rest. Be this said, and nothing else thereon, by one who had hoped that many another year of that friendship would have been permitted by the Supreme Will. Hereafter, some attempt will be made by me to prepare for this Journal a memorial that may be less unworthy of the event, at present for me and for many another an affliction which has to be realised, not written about. Meantime, I venture, in right of that long intimacy, which now seems to have been so short, to say to those who have already given kindly and eloquent public utterance to their regrets, that such testimony of honour for the departed, though it cannot console those mourners whose grief is most sacred of all, has yet been welcome to a saddened and a darkened home.

S. B.

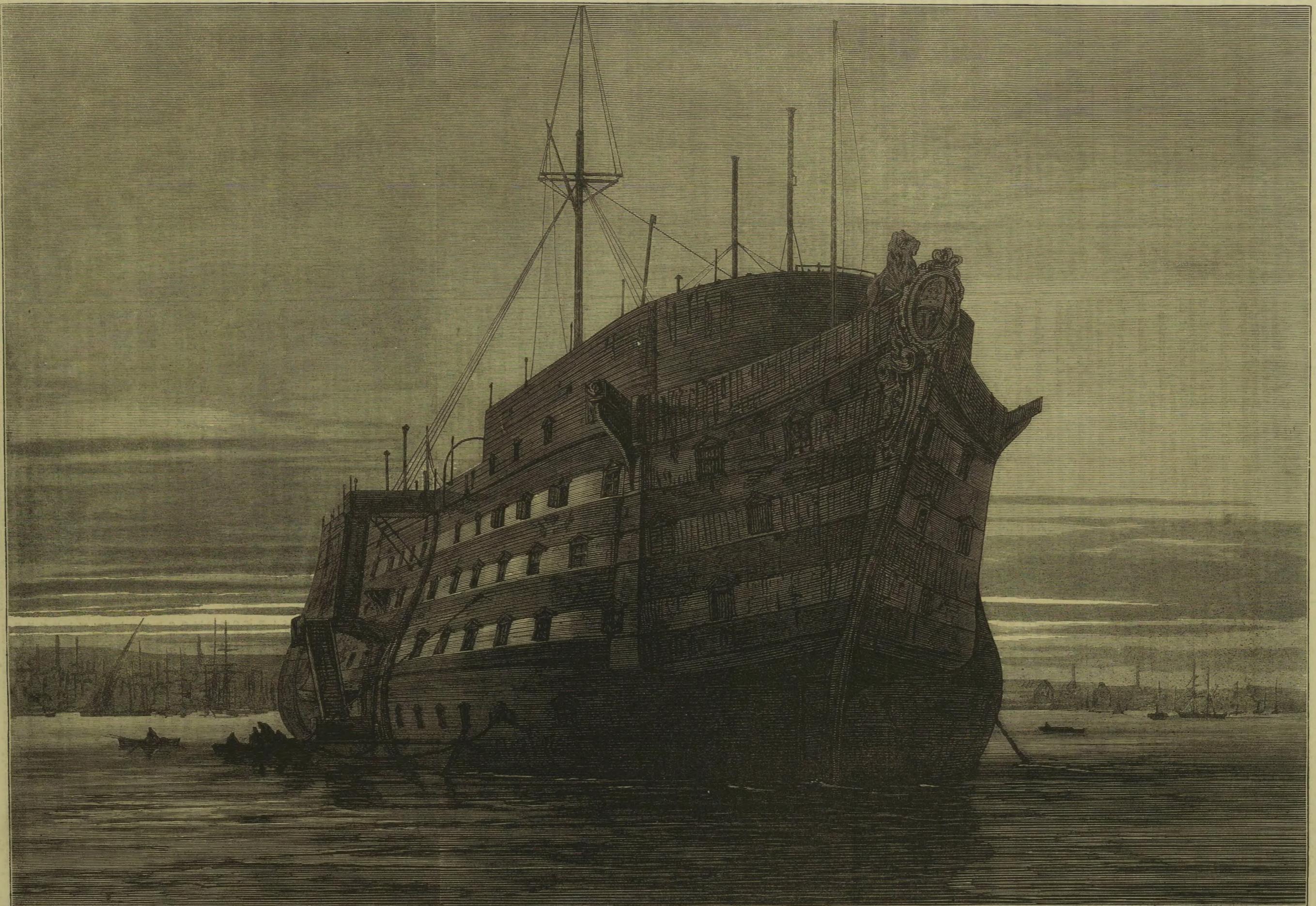
The remarkable act of clearing the House of Commons of all strangers, on Tuesday last, seems to require an explanation. It was not performed, of course, merely to prevent a privilege from lapsing. Mr. Craufurd, M.P. for a grave Scottish borough, is not a member who would take a novel and startling course upon impulse. But as such a representative must be an eminently practical man, one is entitled to ask what special purpose he had in view. The debate, previously to which the Speaker, at Mr. Craufurd's instance, was compelled to order the withdrawal of all but members, was upon a subject which it is no doubt disagreeable to dwell upon, yet it was upon a matter of police regulation, of much importance, and the topic is one on which it is desirable that all men should have the means of forming an opinion—I say all men, and distinctly limit the meaning to what I say. Others than men have formed opinions on it, but for the most part in the absence of adequate means, and thus their sentiments have less value than could be desired. Mr. Craufurd must be perfectly aware that all that he could accomplish was the preventing the strangers who had been in the House from knowing, earlier than the rest of the world, what had taken place during the four hours of exclusion, and the depriving journalists of the power of giving an accurate report. With 317 gentlemen in the House, numbers of them in the habit of taking notes, it was not to be supposed that the debate would not be reported; and the fact is that if Parliament claims any privilege of secrecy, that privilege was trampled out on Wednesday morning, when the *Times* announced that its reporter had been turned out of the gallery, and therefore it gave a long but condensed account, furnished by a member. All that Mr. Craufurd could hope to do was to disappoint a hundred or two of intending listeners, but his course has had the further effect of showing that Journalism does not recognise an ancient rule for which there was once a reason. Explanation is certainly, as they say in Japan, "a thing to be expected."

A word—three words from Mr. Gladstone—will probably be adopted in circles where Parliament talk is not so much valued as stable talk. He had to speak about holidays, and especially to allude to a day for which no notices had been given. He knows all about Greek matters, but he did not say anything about Isthmian games. The Premier contented himself with referring to "that mysterious Wednesday." It is a day of mysteries, no doubt, for it is no other this year than "the glorious 1st of June"—the Derby Day.

Mr. Disraeli's new novel has received three remarkable honours. First, it was, we are told, to have been telegraphed, bodily, to America; but the directors of the wire did not feel themselves justified in withdrawing it for so long as the process would require from general business. [Had it been "Tancred," instead of "Lothair," the hero's declaration, in reply to the lady who spoke scraps from the "Vestiges of Creation," "I do not believe that I ever was a fish," might have excited indignation in the depths.] Secondly, the book is condemned by the Ultramontane press in Ireland as the most immoral publication of the day—be it explained that there is not an immoral hint or a sketch of immoral people in all the story—the word is used by the Ultramontane in the Vatican sense. Thirdly, it has been declared by one of the leading Bishops of Dissent to be "an extended parable," and the most valuable anti-Catholic publication that ever has been issued. I advise nobody to abstain from reading "Lothair" because somebody has said that he or she is disappointed. It is not constructed in accordance with the fiery dogmas of sensation fiction, and there are no criminals or vulgarians in it. But it is full of vivid sketches and of capital sayings introduced without effort. For him that hath ears is not the boast of that great Russian lady a good boast—"She had seen both Jerusalem and Torquay?"

Holding all "larkers" in a contempt for which Walker supplies me but stingily with words, and, of course, feeling as all should feel about the destruction of works of art, I nevertheless think that expulsion from the University of Oxford is a tremendous punishment for the principal offenders at Christ Church. The social consequences of such an infliction are hardly considered, I think, by those who would have visited the three young men with the penalties of the law. I am not sure, indeed, that the culprits would not have preferred a sentence of incarceration, to be undergone and forgotten, to a sentence of expulsion, which is never forgotten in this delightful and amiable world. It seems to me that, if there is one law for the rich and another for the poor, the rich man, on the present occasion, finds the law for him of a specially Draconian kind. I do not say that the judgment is too severe; but I own to thinking it quite severe enough. By-the-way, the journals have erred in describing the destroyed bust of Dr. Gaisford as by Mr. Woolner. It was by my friend, Alexander Munro, now of Cannes, where, let me gladly add, he has regained strength, and is practising his art under the most pleasant conditions.

Mr. Thomas Hughes has introduced his Turf Reform bill, and he obtained leave to bring it in by 132 to 44. The debate—his own speech, Lord Royston's, and Mr. Bernal Osborne's speeches excepted—was not marked by much liveliness; but if the bill gets to Committee, we may look out for some good sparring. Sir H. Williamson was the only member who took the lofty tone which sporting men assume when a non-sporting man ventures an opinion in the remotest way bearing on sport. "Neither mover nor seconder knew anything about the subject." But I would not have Mr. Hughes or Sir Henry Hoare too dismally crushed by this dictum, which is, perhaps, not the most difficult to emit. It is possible that a man may not be able to tell a horse's age, and yet may be able to form an accurate judgment of the character of "the ring."



THE DREADNOUGHT, HOSPITAL SHIP FOR SEAMEN, AT GREENWICH.



"THE PLAYMATES," BY J. HAYLLAR.
SEE PAGE 558.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Undoubtedly the House of Commons in the last five or six days has been not only business-like but interestingly episodical. In producing some glimpses of salient occurrence, it may be noted as something odd that anything amusing could be got out of the Irish Land Bill; but so it has been, for no little mirth was excited by the efforts of certain Liberal Irish members to wriggle out of pledges they had given in writing to Sir John Gray to support him in his project of an alternative measure establishing perpetuity of tenure. Even in the case of a member who is a lawyer there was laughable proof given of the national facility for signing documents at the request of friends, involving considerable liabilities, without reading them; and, altogether, the scene was droll, the fun culminating when the repentant sinners ran away from the House to escape voting, amidst hilarious jeers. It may be added that the last amateur clauses of this measure were so dealt with that it was absolutely rattled out of Committee.

It is presumable that Sir Roundell Palmer brought forward the subject of the brigand murders in Greece solely because of an irrepressible desire to give the House an opportunity of signifying that it was alive to a proper sentiment of the affair, for he could not have expected any real result, and it must have been only with a view to anticipate Lord Carnarvon in the Lords on Monday that the motion was made at twelve o'clock on a Friday night to a House exhausted by the week's labours, and particularly by a peculiarly wearying series of discussions on that very evening. The consequence was that, despite the grace, the pathos, and the energy which Sir Roundell Palmer threw into his speech, all the benches were dotted with sleepers; members of the Government might have been seen prone and dormant in the galleries, and at least one leader of the Opposition was locked in the arms of "Nature's soft nurse." Supposing his strength of voice to have been equal to his earnestness and emphasis, Sir Henry Bulwer would have roused the profoundest slumberer; but, as it was, he could only now and then utter a shrill yell, using the word in its politest sense, and then sink into undistinguishable murmurs. But his vocal deficiency was amply compensated by his abundance and eccentricity of gesticulation—it was quite an oratory of the limbs and whole body, and lookers-on were inevitably reminded of the words in which Lord Palmerston once began a reply to a speech of the present Lord Lytton, whose gestures used to be cognate to those of Sir Henry Bulwer, and which were, "After the speech which we have just seen"—and so on. By-the-way, it ought to be noted that, perhaps, never has Mr. Gladstone spoken with more measured deliberation than on this occasion. Every word seemed to be held between his lips until it had been considered, and was then quietly dropped out; and, altogether, his address was a special specimen of delicate handling of a ticklish question, and of Ministerial reticence with a light crust of candour.

The discussion on the University Tests Bill was signalised by a very successful first appearance. It is not more than two years ago since Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice was president of the Union Debating Society of Cambridge, and he is yet only twenty-four years of age. He has, however, proved that that training-school for speakers is not merely an arena for declamation, but that its alumni are initiated into the mystery of debating proper. For this noble Lord delivered a speech which was characterised by all the various qualifications which go to make up what is called debating; and, apart from the natural freshness of his manner, he showed an acuteness and a comprehensiveness of view which were worthy of a practised statesman and an experienced Parliamentarian, while the vein of humour which ran through his address was in the nicest proportion to the rest of the matter. A curious exemplar of the absence of that religious teaching in the Universities, over the demolition of which by the bill Mr. Walpole is lachrymose, Mr. Beresford-Hope is lamentable, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy perforce indignat, was given by Mr. Denman, who, with singular unconsciousness, told how he had successfully resisted the orders of such a potential person in Cambridge as the late Dr. Whewell to go to church on a Sunday evening.

Unquestionably Mr. Watkin Williams has disappointed the House, for whereas he was expected, in bringing forward his motion for the disestablishment of the Church in Wales, to have been fiery and slightly inconsequent, looking to the one or two appearances he has made since he has been a representative of the Cymrian race, which showed him to be a type as well as a representative of that people; on the contrary, nothing could have been more modest, and yet more effective and interesting, than his speech on this occasion, which, long as it was, seemed not to pall for a moment on the House. If it had any defect it was that its conclusion was illogical, the practical giving up of his case being quite a non-sequitur to the cumulation of his arguments. He received the compliment of being followed by the Prime Minister, and was praised in that solid but not overdone way with which Mr. Gladstone encourages neophytes in the House. It was notable that not a very long time, scarcely since, according to his own phrase, he was received as an outcast by the Liberal party, has Mr. Gladstone spoken with so much freedom and apparent enjoyment as now, when he was declaring his resolve never to attack the Established Church of England. His heart was obviously in his words.

Probably the country at large will be as much surprised as, say, the Speaker, at the extraordinary circumstance of the exclusion of strangers from the House of Commons and the conduct of a debate with closed doors. Those whose memory goes back twenty years and more of Parliamentary history are aware that the assertion by an individual member, as an absolute right, of the secrecy of debates, was, it cannot be said, frequent; but it was an occurrence which created no surprise, however it might have provoked comment. Such a thing has never happened in the Chamber in which the Commons sit; and the present Speaker has never been called on to order the House to be cleared on the mere *ipse dixit* of a member; so that it is not to be wondered at that the right hon. gentleman should have hesitated, and half checked him who demanded such an unusual proceeding. Nor it was not until so experienced a proficient in the rules of the House as Mr. Bouverie somewhat peremptorily signified that there was no alternative and could be no demur, that the Speaker exercised his function. The peculiarity of the proceeding was that the exclusion was enforced, not against the male strangers, but had reference to the determination of a number of ladies to be present at a discussion which was presumably unfitted for their ears, and most of whom were members of an association which has been pestering members with petitions, pamphlets, and every sort of appeal to assist in the carrying of the measure in question. It is probable that the simplicity of the course of clearing the House at the mere will—or, as some people will have it, the caprice—of an individual member will soon be extinguished, and that the rule will be so altered that debates in camera will only be permitted on motion put and carried in the usual way.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, MAY 20.

The Duke of Argyll took the opportunity, in answering a question, to state that the Government did not intend to make any change in the mode in which Scotch business is conducted in Parliament.

The second reading of the Poor Relief (Metropolis) Bill was moved by the Earl of Kimberley, who explained its objects and provisions. After a short discussion, in the course of which the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Devon expressed their approval of the measure, the motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, MAY 20.

Mr. Childers and Mr. Baxter defended the Admiralty arrangements in reference to the sale of old ships and the engagement of freight.

The Secretary of the Treasury explained the position of the Government with regard to the New Zealand loan of a million.

Mr. Fortescue stated that a bill to disfranchise the borough of Sligo will be introduced.

Mr. Beresford-Hope complained of the delay in proceeding with the building of the National Gallery, and moved for correspondence. In the course of a long debate, Mr. Baring, one of the trustees of the National Gallery, accused Mr. Ayrton of great want of courtesy. Mr. Gladstone defended Mr. Ayrton. Eventually the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. R. N. Fowler called attention to the Red River insurrection. Mr. Monsell said that everything had been quietly settled there, and matters were now proceeding smoothly.

Sir J. Pakington called attention to the loss of life at sea through the unseaworthiness of vessels, overloading, and other evils. Mr. Shaw Lefevre did not think a Royal Commission necessary. It was proposed to introduce amendments into the Merchant Shipping Bill to remedy the evils complained of. These amendments he explained. After a long discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

Sir Roundell Palmer called attention to the recent tragedy in Greece, and asked the Government what course they intended to pursue to vindicate the law of nations. Sir Roundell recapitulated the circumstances of the murders, and insisted that, seeing that one of the persons taken captive was connected with our Embassy, the Greek Government ought to have hesitated at no steps to procure his release—even breaking municipal institutions if necessary. Sir H. Bulwer denounced the conduct of the Greek Government, and moved a resolution to that effect, and called upon her Majesty's Government to concert with her allies the best means of establishing in Greece a Government capable of satisfying the ordinary requirements of a civilised State. Mr. Gladstone said he was compelled to speak with much reserve. The time had not yet come for expressing a decided opinion. He urged the withdrawal of the motion. The correspondence would not be complete for some weeks, and it would then be the duty of the Government to consider what were our obligations towards Greece. The motion was withdrawn.

The Wine and Beer Houses Act Amendment Bill was read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

There was a large attendance in the House when the Earl of Carnarvon rose to propose his question respecting the recent massacres in Greece. His Lordship inquired of the Government what measures they were prepared to adopt to obtain redress from the Greek Government. He held that the causes which led to the catastrophe were the assurances of safety that were given to the travellers before they left Athens, the refusal of the Greek Government to grant an amnesty, and the movement of troops against the brigands. He said there was not a Greek in Athens who was not fully aware that the moment troops were employed against the brigands the prisoners would be massacred, and he urged that under those circumstances the sole responsibility for the final result rested upon the Greek Government, whose chief concern, he said, was to capture the band if possible, but at any rate to save the payment of the ransom, utterly regardless of the fate that might befall the unfortunate captives. Lord Carnarvon stated that at the present moment the Greek Government were raising obstacles to the employment of English lawyers who had been sent out to watch the proceedings, on the ground that the examination must be conducted in private, an excuse which he hoped the Parliament and the people of this country would not accept. The Earl of Clarendon was of opinion that a discussion on the subject at the present moment was not likely to be attended by any practical public good. He had that morning received a telegram from Athens announcing that seven of the brigands had been condemned to death, after a trial which lasted thirteen hours. He said the Government were not in a position at present to state what the culpability of any person in Greece actually was. He admitted that there was an unwillingness on the part of the Greek Government to admit such an intervention on the part of this country in the examination of the prisoners as was absolutely necessary; but he had that morning received a telegram stating that one of the English lawyers sent from Constantinople had been allowed to take part in the examination. After remarks from the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Earl of Shaftesbury the subject dropped.

The Attorneys' and Solicitors' Remuneration Bill was read the second time, and the Poor Relief (Metropolis) Bill was passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. Gladstone, answering Mr. Bouverie, said the Government did not intend to proceed further with the University Tests Bill than the second reading prior to the Whitsuntide recess. The Irish Land Bill would, however, have to be passed through its remaining stages, and it would be necessary to take some votes in Supply on account of the Navy Estimates, and also to dispose of the Budget propositions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Ballot Bill would not be taken on Monday next; but the Committee on the Education Bill would be put down for June 16.

The Solicitor-General moved the second reading of the University Tests Abolition Bill. He showed that the measure was a compulsory one, instead of being merely permissive, as when he proposed it, last year, in his private capacity. Mr. Walpole moved the rejection of the bill, and declared his disappointment at the manner in which the Government had dealt with the subject. He charged the Government with being determined to break every connection between the Universities and the established religion of the country; and, going still further, he alleged that "all the reasonable wants of the Nonconformists" were already satisfied. He regarded the bill as the forerunner of a general scheme of disestablishment. Lord E. Fitzmaurice, in a smart maiden speech, supported the bill with pleasure, as he was opposed to all tests, more especially to that detestable examination at Oxford for the Thirty-nine Articles. Mr. Sartoris, who also made his debut, spoke in favour of the bill, and Mr. Mowbray against it. Mr. Gladstone defended the conduct of the Government,

and contended that the bill was the legitimate consequence of the policy which Parliament had over and over again affirmed with respect to University and scholastic endowments. Mr. G. Hardy believed that the bill would establish in each college a scene of incessant religious strife, and leave every schismatic and every philosophical fanatic a free field for the dissemination of his dogmatic theories and his scientific and anti-religious discoveries. Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Beresford Hope opposed the bill, and Mr. Denman supported it. Upon a division, the second reading was carried by a large majority the numbers being 191 for and 66 against.

The House then resumed the consideration of the new clauses of the Irish Land Bill: but, as none of them emanated from the Government or had their support, they were all (with one exception) either negatived or withdrawn. Some verbal amendments were eventually made, and the bill, with the schedules, was passed through Committee, and ordered to be reported on Thursday.

The Annuity Tax Abolition (Edinburgh and Montrose, &c.) Act (1860) Amendment Bill, the Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill, and the Public Health (Scotland) Supplemental Bill were read the second time; and the Gas and Water Facilities Bill and the Piers and Harbours Confirmation Bill passed their third readings.

Leave was given to the Attorney-General to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the extradition of criminals; and to the Solicitor-General for Ireland to introduce a bill to disfranchise the boroughs of Sligo and Cashel.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Earl of Kimberley moved the second reading of a bill, the object of which is to confer additional powers on the Board of Trade, with a view of simplifying and cheapening legislation, authorising the construction and extension of railways. There was no opposition to the motion.

The Norwich Voters Disfranchisement Bill and the Railways (Powers and Construction) Bill were read the second time.

The Poor Relief (Metropolis) Bill was read the third time and passed.

Lord Redesdale moved the second reading of a bill to give to the Church body in Ireland the proceeds of any benefices falling vacant between now and the date when dis-establishment takes effect. Earl Granville thought the question might raise invidious opposition, and that the object was scarcely worth this. The bill was therefore withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. W. Williams asked the House to pledge itself to the opinion that it is right that the establishment of the Church and its union with the State should cease to exist in Wales, and that its public endowments should, after making provision for all vested interests, be applied to the support of a national and undenominational system of education for the Principality. The hon. member pointed out that the unsatisfactory administration of State Church affairs in Wales had brought the Welsh people to the conclusion that State religious establishments were unscriptural, and had led to a large infusion of Dissent. He contended that it was now too late to think of reorganising the Establishment in Wales. He quoted statistics to show that during the first half of the present century the Church had retrograded to the extent of 73 per cent, whereas Nonconformity had advanced at the rate of 96 per cent. Mr. Gladstone admitted that there was a resemblance between the cases of Wales and Ireland, but said the resemblance was one that ought not to be exaggerated. The right hon. gentleman urged that the differences between the Nonconformists and the Churchmen of Wales were of a very different character to the antagonism existing between Churchmen and Roman Catholics in Ireland. He contended that it would be impossible to deal as was proposed with the Welsh Church without including the Church in England, and expressed an opinion that the real question at issue was that of the disestablishment of the English Church. Mr. O. Morgan pronounced the Church in Wales the greatest ecclesiastical anomaly in the world, now that the Irish Church was disestablished. But Mr. Scourfield concurred with the Prime Minister in thinking that the precedent of the Irish Church was no precedent for the Church in Wales. On the House dividing, the resolutions were defeated by 209 to 45.

On the motion of Mr. W. Fowler for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Contagious Diseases Bill, the unusual course of calling the Speaker's attention to the fact that there were strangers in the House was taken by Mr. Craufurd, whereupon the galleries appropriated to the reporters, strangers, and the ladies were cleared, and the discussion proceeded with closed doors for four hours, when, on a division, the debate was adjourned by a majority of 141.

Mr. Hughes asked leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to horse-racing. He explained that the principal provisions of the measure were to abolish two-year-old racing, to prohibit any horse under four years old running for a Queen's plate; and to make it an offence under the Betting Act, punishable with a fine of £30, for any person to take a deposit for the purpose of returning another sum in the event of a certain horse winning a race. The motion was seconded by Sir H. Hoare, who thought handicapping ought also to be prohibited. After some discussion the House divided. For the first reading of the bill there were 132, and 44 against it.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Hibbert moved the second reading of the Clerical Disabilities Bill, which provides that clergymen may resign their clerical offices when they feel that they can no longer conscientiously discharge their duties; and, having done so, it proposes to relieve them from the civil disabilities which now attach to persons once admitted to holy orders. Mr. Walpole, assenting to the principle of the bill, urged that safeguards must be provided to prevent too much "chopping and changing about." Mr. Bouverie, who has himself brought in one or two bills on the subject, supported the measure. The Home Secretary recognised the principle of justice on which the bill was based, and promised to give a careful consideration to the details of the measure before it went into Committee. Mr. Newdegate, on the other hand, objected to the bill that it would permit Roman Catholic priests to sit in the House, and Mr. Henley opposed it earnestly. Sir H. Croft, Sir L. Palk, and Mr. Cross also gave a decided opposition to the bill. On a division, the second reading was carried by 137 to 56.

Mr. P. Taylor moved the second reading of his Game Laws Abolition Bill. Mr. Dickinson seconded the motion. The opposition to it took the form of the "previous question," which was moved by Mr. Hardcastle, who has also a bill of his own before the House. He dissented very emphatically from the extreme and exaggerated views of Mr. Taylor, though he was equally opposed to some portions of the Game Laws. The Government measure he censured as a weak and halting treatment of the question, and insisted that the only settlement was to make game the property of the occupier. Mr. Gerard Sturt, in a racy and amusing speech, answered Mr. Taylor's arguments, and imparted to his fellow-game-preservers an infallible recipe for putting down poachers.

ing—viz., to give their labourers comfortable cottages and allotments, to kill rabbits, and generally not to make their shooting a matter of money. Mr. M'Combie supported the bill from the Scotch tenant-farmer's point of view. A division on the bill was averted by Mr. M'Lagan talking in support of it up to a quarter before six o'clock, when it stood adjourned sine die.

The Admiralty District Registrars Bill of Mr. Graves was read the second time; and the Adulteration of Food or Drink Act (1860) Amendment Bill was withdrawn.

When the telegraphs were purchased by the Government the Channel Islands were, by an oversight, left out of the bargain; and to remedy this omission the Postmaster-General brought in a bill to extend the Telegraph Acts of last year to those islands.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

This being Ascension Day, their Lordships did not meet.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE FENIAN RAID ON CANADA.

In reply to Sir C. Adderley, Mr. Monsell stated that the latest information received by her Majesty's Government from Canada was that a number of Fenians from St. Albans had crossed the frontier near Phillipsburgh, and that disturbances were reported to have commenced, various other parts along the frontier being threatened. Sir John Young also added that the militia of Canada were called out three days ago, and that every possible preparation had been made to resist invasion. He was glad to say that a proclamation warning the people of the United States against violating the existing neutrality had been issued by President Grant, and that General O'Neill had been authorised to send troops to the frontier to prevent any such violation.

On the order of the day for the consideration of the Irish Land Bill as amended, Sir F. Heygate moved as an amendment that the bill be recommitted for the purpose of introducing a clause fixing the increased amount of the additional salaries to be paid to the Judges and officers of the civil bill courts in Ireland for the additional duties imposed upon them by the Act. After some discussion, the amendment was withdrawn, upon the understanding that the Government would introduce a bill next Session fixing those salaries.

The remainder of the night was occupied by the consideration of the new clauses and amendments with which the notice paper was covered. The proposals of the Government were the only ones that proved successful, though not without considerable opposition, ending in some cases by divisions resulting in large Ministerial majorities. No alteration, however, was made affecting in any material point the leading principles of the bill.

About 6000 persons left the Mersey last week for Canada and the United States.

The Commander-in-Chief has awarded silver medals and gratuities for long service and good conduct to many non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers.

The death of Sir John Simeon, Bart., M.P. for the Isle of Wight, is reported from Fribourg. The late Baronet was the only English Roman Catholic in the House of Commons.

Mr. Baillie Cochrane, who contested the Isle of Wight with the late Sir J. Simeon at the last election, has come forward for the vacant seat.

The contributions to the Irish Church Sustentation Fund amount to over £100,000, and of this sum Sir Arthur and Mr. Cecil Guinness each give £12,000.

The next mails for Australia will be dispatched from London on the morning of Saturday, June 11, via Southampton, and on the evening of Friday, June 17, via Marseilles.

The late Mrs. Appold has left to the Institution of Civil Engineers a legacy of £1000, payable at the same time as the legacy for a similar amount from her husband, the late Mr. J. G. Appold.

Sir Arthur Guinness, Bart., and his brother, Mr. Cecil Guinness, have purchased the Dublin Exhibition Palace for £53,000, and intend to spend £10,000 more in completing the building, to preserve it to the citizens as a place of amusement.

A boiler exploded on Thursday morning at Messrs. Kiplings' forge, in Kidsgrove, Staffordshire. Four men were killed on the spot. One man has since died, and others have received severe injuries.

Mr. Douglas, the owner of the Sappho, has challenged the Cambria to sail a return match, to consist of two races, each sixty miles to windward and back. In one race Mr. Douglas offers to give the Cambria allowance for difference of tonnage according to the Royal Thames Yacht Club measurement, and in the other according to the New York Yacht Club measurement.

Lady Amberley lectured for the Stroud Institute, on Wednesday night, on the claims of women. There was a large attendance, chiefly of ladies. Her Ladyship made a long address in favour of female suffrage, the Married Women's Property Bill, the improvement of the education of girls, the opening of the University to them, and the right to engage in any profession or in industrial pursuits.

The nomination for East Suffolk took place on Thursday morning at Ipswich. Mr. Sutton Weston, one of the Liberal candidates for East Suffolk at the general election of 1868, nominated Sir Shafto Adair, who was seconded by Mr. Everett, a tenant farmer. Sir E. Kerrison nominated Lord Mahon. The show of hands was in favour of Sir Shafto Adair. A poll was demanded for Lord Mahon, which was fixed for Monday.

On Thursday afternoon, at the meeting of the Diplomatic Consular Service Committee—Mr. Bouvier in the chair—the Earl of Clarendon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was examined. His Lordship said he was quite satisfied with the present system of admission to the service, and thought that the class of men admitted under it was a good one. There ought to be a fair test examination.

Emmanuel Church, Preston, was consecrated on Monday by the Bishop of Manchester. The right rev. prelate, in his sermon, laid down the proposition that the only two things worth struggling for were truth and holiness; and he contended that the mere controversialist, the political parson, the busy man in secular matters, the active magistrate, the busy guardian of the poor, were nearly out of place as a clergyman of the Church of England in the present day.

A Central Press telegram states that a farmer named Fothergill, living at Pontnewynydd, near Pontypool, is accused of throwing a little boy named Andrews, who was stealing his gooseberries, over a hedge and down a precipice into the river Afonlwyd, on Wednesday evening. Fothergill's version of the affair is that the boy in trying to escape from him fell down the precipice; but the child, who is frightfully injured, denies this.

THE CHURCH.	
PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.	
Boddington, Thomas Francis, to be Vicar of Wroxham.	
Beresford, J.; Curate in charge of St. Stephen's, Lansdown, Bath.	
Brooks, William; Curate in charge of Strines, New Mills, Derbyshire.	
Fisher, W. F.; Rector of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.	
Francy, John; Minor Canon in Ely Cathedral.	
Green, C. S.; Vicar of Helme, near Ilminster.	
Irvine, J. W.; Rector of St. Mary-at-the-Walls, Colchester.	
Lewis, John Tonkins; Curate of St. Matthew's, Newington.	
Rouse, Rolla C. M.; Rector of Woodbridge, Suffolk.	
Salt, G. F.; Chaplain to Worcester Gaol.	
Smith, Edgar; Curate of Highgate.	
Summer, John M.; Rector of St. Nicholas's, Guildford.	
Turner, W. V.; Vicar of Hunsbury, Lincolnshire.	

The Rev. Henry Charles Howard, on his resigning the Curacy of Fordcombe, Tunbridge Wells, has received a valuable testimonial from the parishioners.

The new Bishop of St. Asaph was enthroned in his cathedral, on Thursday week, with much solemnity, about one hundred clergy of the diocese taking part in the ceremony.

A new school-chapel, in the hamlet of Hungerford Newton, was recently opened. It is designed by Mr. Blomfield and consists of a large room with apsidal termination to serve as sanctuary. The site has been granted by Mr. F. L. Coxe.

The old parish church of Roughton, near Horncastle, was reopened on Thursday in Easter week, by the Bishop of Lincoln, after a thorough restoration, completed by the efforts of the Rector, the Rev. Henry Spurrier, and the parishioners.

Owing principally to the exertions of the Rev. B. Wilkes-Jones, Rector of Nether Whitacre, Warwickshire, and the liberal support of Lord Howe, the patron, and the parishioners in general, the church of that parish has been fully restored by Mr. R. Jennings, architect.

On Wednesday week the Bishop of Manchester opened a church bazaar in Hulme, and in doing so observed:—"I have some little doubts about these bazaars. I don't know that I altogether like them; it seems to me a way of getting money that I wish could be avoided, and that some other way might be discovered." "I know," the Bishop continued, "that the saleswomen who preside at these bazaars have certain bewitching ways and manners of vending their goods, and sometimes, perhaps, condescending to little artifices to make a reluctant purchaser think he is going to buy a very good thing. Honestly, I do not quite like bazaars."

At the quarterly meeting of the Bishop of London's Fund, on Tuesday, it was reported that the amount paid in from Jan. 1 to May 8 was £13,082. The total sum paid and promised is now £402,000. As showing the progress of church extension in the metropolis, it was stated that five churches had been consecrated since the beginning of the year, while two others are in course of erection. In each case the committee has promoted the scheme, and made a grant. The Haberdashers' Company is prepared to give £3000 towards building a church in St. Peter's, Hoxton. On the whole, the executive committee expresses its satisfaction at the progress which has been made.

The Bishop of Peterborough was present, last week, at the laying of the foundation-stones of two new churches in Leicester. One of the churches, dedicated to St. Paul, is being erected on King Richard's-road, in a western suburb of the town; the second (St. Mark's), which is the gift of Mr. and Miss Herrick, of Beaumanor, is on the Belgrave-road, at the east end of Leicester, in the centre of a very poor and crowded district. The foundation-stone of St. Paul's was laid in the morning by Sir F. Fowke, Bart. (in the absence of Viscount Curzon, owing to the death of Earl Howe), with Masonic ceremonies. In the afternoon the foundation-stone of St. Mark's was laid by Mr. W. Perry Herrick, in the presence of a large congregation.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The seal of the University has been affixed to the petition against the University Tests Abolition Bill.

The undergraduates of Christ Church who took part in the disgraceful destruction of the statues belonging to the library of the college have been dealt with by the University authorities, who have dismissed three from the college, rusticated two, and "gated" two for the rest of the term.

Mr. Greg, an exhibitioner of Balliol, cut his throat on Friday evening, and died on Sunday night at the infirmary. Mr. Greg had been reading very hard lately, previous to going in for the Final Classical Schools in a few weeks' time.

CAMBRIDGE.

On Wednesday the Senate passed a grace for affixing the seal of the University to a petition against the University Tests Bill. There were 135 placets, and only 2 non-placets.

In order to improve rowing the University Boat Club has offered a prize of the value of £60 to be competed for by the best eight-oared boats on the river at the King's Lynn Royal Regatta, which is to be held on June 8, under the patronage of the Prince of Wales.

The Vice-Chancellor has made public a communication from the Chancellor stating that the statue of the late Prince Consort, on which Mr. Foley has been for some years engaged, is completed, and his Grace formally offers it to the University.

Mr. E. T. Streeton, an undergraduate of Corpus Christi, was upset, on Monday afternoon, in a canoe on the Cam, near the bathing-sheds at Grantchester, and drowned.

The Rev. G. Preston, M.A., of King Edward VI.'s Grammar School, Birmingham, and late Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge, has been elected Head Master of the Grammar School at Llanrwst, North Wales.

The Rev. H. Benwell, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, has been elected to the Head Mastership of the Grammar School, Horncastle.

The Mastership of the Juvenile Proprietary College, Cheltenham, has been conferred on the Rev. C. E. L. Austin, Assistant Master at Rossall.

R. B. Boswell, Esq., B.A., late Scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford, has been appointed Third Master at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Cranbrook, Kent.

The committee appointed to inquire into the state of Gloucester schools have reported in favour of substituting for the existing establishments an English school, for about 250 boys, in which a good English education shall be given; a similar school for about one hundred girls; and a grammar school for about 240 boys, to consist of a classical department and a modern English department. They also recommend the establishment of certain scholarships.

On Monday the Bishop of Lichfield held a confirmation in the temporary iron chapel of Trent College. Twenty-five boys were confirmed, and the whole number of boys, in all 225, was present at the service.

LITERATURE.

Grif: a Story of Australian Life. By B. L. Farjeon (Tinsley). Australian life, according to this story, contained in two volumes, is not altogether unlike life as seen and experienced in this and other countries. The similarity is most apparent in the habits and language of thieves, murderers, beggars, and reprobates, male and female; and "Grif" for the most part, has, unfortunately to do with the sort of persons specified. "Grif" is the name of a needy boy, whose only wants are "grub and a blanket." He is unable, even in the land of gold, to obtain those modest desiderata; he goes through many hardships, he figures in several pathetic scenes, and he dies a premature but by no means exemplary death with a lie and, what is more, a perjury on his lips. The rich, to judge from the author's representations, are not less hard-hearted, and certainly are greater bores, in Australia than they are here. There are some powerful and some touching descriptions.

The Works of the British Dramatists, carefully Selected from the best Editions, with copious Notes and a Historical Introduction, by John S. Keltie, F.S.A. Scot. (W. P. Nimmo.) The contents of this volume of Nimmo's "Library Edition of Standard Works" are not quite sufficiently indicated by its title. It consists of well-chosen examples of all the Elizabethan dramatic poets, except Shakespeare—namely, of Lilly, Peele, Greene, Marlowe, Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Webster, Marston, Massinger, Ford, Heywood, and Shirley: with a brief notice of each. The editor seems to have made good use of the limited space at his disposal. His essay on the early origin and character of English dramatic composition is a work of diligent research.

The Field. By Edmond About. Translated by Sir Randal Roberts, Bart. (Chapman and Hall.) It seems to be the general determination that "our masters"—or, at any rate, their children—are to be educated in grammar at least, if not in religion; and it will never do, therefore, to have future Baronets writing (p. 336)—"lay down, it will rest you," and "the unfortunate man had not even laid down." No doubt such mistakes are mere slips; but they are slips to which an absolute knave whose toe had, even in the days of Hamlet, come so near the heel of the courtier that he galled his kine, would, in the days of universal acquaintance with the three "r's," show no mercy. Sir Randal is, probably, not less (and one may even hope more) at home with the French tongue than with his own; and his translation has certainly spirit. How far it is diluted, and to what extent the reader will have to swallow About and water, cannot be predicated by one who never tried the original. One may safely assert, however, that even About and water, if here be About and water, is a very refreshing, agreeable, piquant, and exhilarating mixture. M. About's title is the label affixed to a romance in the life of one Ahmed-ebn-Ibrahim; and in the course of the romantic history recorded the author takes the opportunity of giving the reader a series of pictures which represent scenes occurring in the daily life of the modern Egyptians. Nothing stupendously novel, perhaps, is revealed; but there is in the manner of narration a charm inseparable from the writings of M. About.

The Story of Pauline. An Autobiography, by G. C. Clunes. (Macmillan and Co.) The title of this novel, unless everything connected with it be fictitious, justifies one in assuming that it is the autobiography of a woman. If so, it is the very strangest autobiography ever seen; it reveals exactly what one would have expected a woman to conceal. For, if woman could be relied upon for secrecy about anything, one would say that her own love-affairs were that particular thing. But "Pauline" is not reticent about her lover or her supplanteress, and she analyses everything after a fashion which is worthy of the new belief in a woman to come who will throw Dr. Taylor, and other famous analysers, into the shade. The novel has many merits: it is contained in only two volumes, it is particularly well written; and it is perfectly original. It deals more rather than less with religious matters; and the consequence is that the reader will be amused, or horrified, or edified with what uncharitable people might call profanity. But everybody is pretty sure to be amused.

Piccadilly. By Laurence Oliphant. (William Blackwood and Sons.) This fine volume contains a collection of papers which, although they have already appeared in a magazine, are more than usually worthy of preservation. That they are illustrated by Richard Doyle would be a fact sufficient to redeem them from the ordinary fate of ephemeral productions; but they have much else to recommend them. They are caustic, no doubt, and might even, from some points of view, be called preposterous; but they are so original, earnest, truthful, and manly, that the excess of irony and the grotesqueness of caricature are forgotten. Moreover, they are particularly well written; and, nowadays, forcible description and good writing are not often found together.

The Poetry of the Period. By Alfred Austin. (Richard Bentley.) The author has thought proper to collect and publish some criticisms contributed by him to *Temple Bar*. He is bold and self-confident; and his judgments, if they do not show great profundity, undoubtedly contain much that many another man, of independent thought and taste and acumen, either dared not say or could not obtain an opportunity of saying. The author has chosen to write in the first person, and therefore he will incur a charge of presumptuous egotism; but he appears to be liberal and philosophical enough, and would, probably, be quite willing to take a Roland for his Oliver. He is, evidently, not squeamish; and he is, apparently, sincere.

Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey. by Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D.D. (John Murray), is a third and revised edition (with illustrations) of a work which is like the good wine that needs no bush, and which it is gratifying, though not surprising, to find appreciated. *Five Years in Damascus,* by J. L. Porter, D.D., LL.D. (John Murray), is a second and revised edition, with a map and illustrations, of a work which is additionally notable from the fact that it has caused no little controversy; and it is important to announce that, although the author has revised his work, he has not seen his "way to change a single statement, or modify a single opinion. The book remains in substance as it was written fourteen years ago." *Rhyme and Reason,* by H. W. Dulcken, Ph.D., with fifty Illustrations (George Routledge and Sons), is a "picture-book of verses for little folks," and the little folks who see it and hear it read will have what Americans call a "good time." *The Great Battles of the British Army* (George Routledge and Sons) is "a new edition, including the Indian mutiny and the Abyssinian war;" and the exploits are vividly portrayed in numerous illustrations containing more or less faithful likenesses of highly-coloured heroes. *An Arm-chair in the Smoking-Room* (Stanley Rivers and Co.) is the title of a light and airy volume containing bits of more or less entertaining fiction, shallow rather than profound essays, anecdotes, and "notes on cigars, meerschaums, and smoking;" and *No Appeal* (Longmans) is the title of a novel which, though not yet finished in *St. James's Magazine*, is even now ready to be devoured in three volumes.



SCENE ON THE UPPER YANG-TZE-KIANG, CHINA.
SEE PAGE 553.



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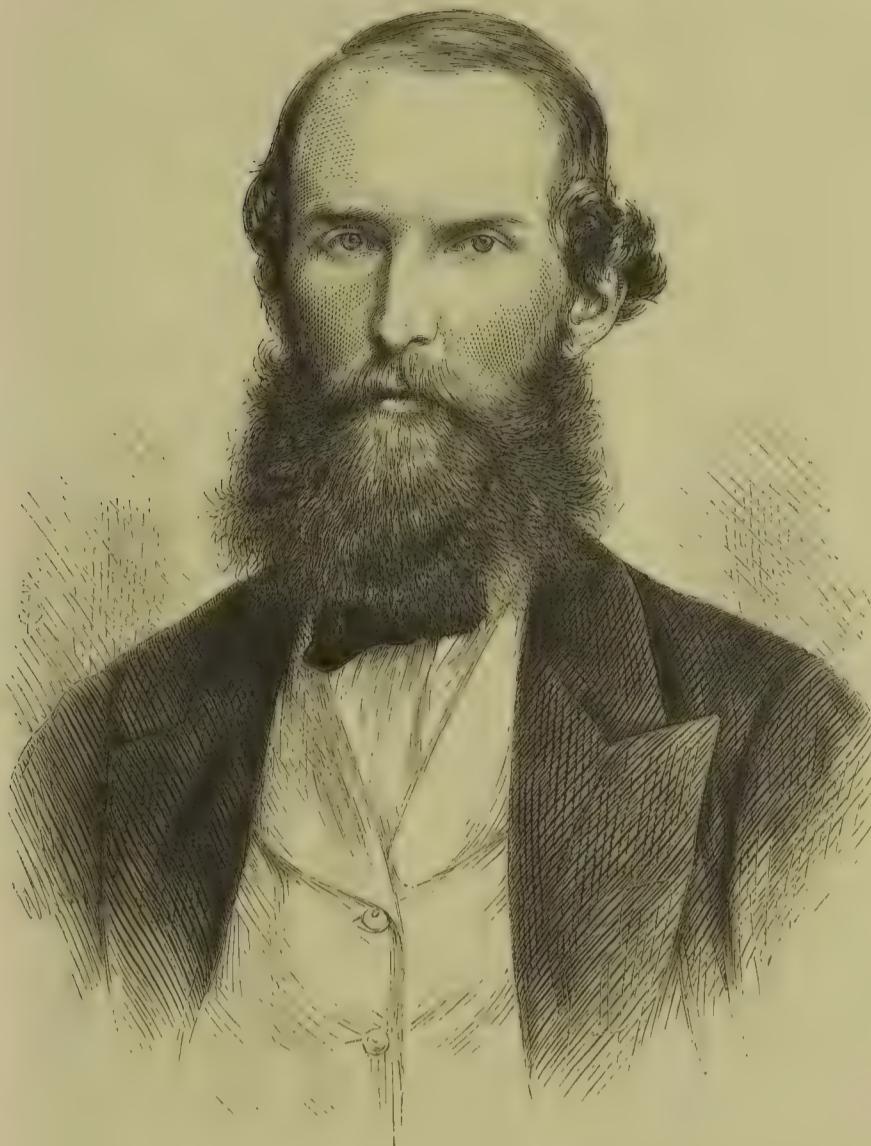
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THE ENGLISHMEN KILLED BY GREEK BRIGANDS.



MR. E. H. C. HERBERT.

The three English gentlemen—Mr. Edward Herbert, Mr. Frederick Vyner, and Mr. Edward Lloyd—who were murdered, with Count de Boyl, by the brigands of Attica, on the 21st ult., ten days after their capture near Marathon, are represented in the portraits we have engraved. Their bodies were found and brought to Athens. Mr. Lloyd was buried there with a public funeral, attended by the King of Greece, the Ministers of State, and members of the Legislature, all walking behind the bier. The bodies of Mr. Herbert and Mr. Vyner were sent home, and were conveyed from Malta to Southampton by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Delta. They arrived on Friday, the 13th inst., when they were received at the docks by the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton, the Earl of Carnarvon and the Hon. Auberon Herbert, and Mr. Vyner, a brother of one of the deceased, with a number of the townspeople, dressed in mourning. The body of Mr. Edward Herbert rested till next day on a catafalque prepared at the Southampton railway terminus, from which it was conveyed, by the night mail train on the Saturday, to Micheldever station, and thence by road to Burghclere church, near Highclere Castle, the seat of the Earl of Carnarvon. The body of Mr. Frederick Vyner was at first brought to London, and placed in the house of Earl De Grey and Ripon, in Carlton-gardens, but next day it was carried on to Lincolnshire, and deposited at Gauthby Hall, near Horncastle, the residence of his uncle, Mr. Robert Vyner, head of the family.

The funeral of Mr. Herbert took place, on the Monday, in the church at Burghclere, where the coffin had been exhibited on a bier in the chancel, wreathed with white flowers and surrounded by rows of wax candles, during the Sunday. The church was draped with black cloth. The funeral was attended by many relatives and friends of Mr. Herbert, among whom were Mr. G. H. Escott and the Rev. H. Sweet-Escott, his uncles; the Earl of Carnarvon, the Hon. Alan Herbert; the Hon. Auberon Herbert, M.P.; Mr. Robert Herbert, the Earl of Portsmouth, Mr. S. Bouverie Pusey, the Earl of Ducie; Mr. T. D. Acland, M.P.; Mr. H. Jenkinson; the United States Minister, the Hon. J. Lothrop Motley; Lord Muncaster; Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P.; Mr. Cyril Graham, Sir W. Throckmorton, and Mr. J. Throckmorton. The following ladies were present in the chancel, and each brought flowers, which they laid upon the coffin after it had been placed in the vault:—The Countess of Carnarvon, the Countess of Portsmouth, Lady Gwendoline Herbert, Ladies Catherine and Lilias Wallop, Mrs. Travers Fletcher, Miss Jane Herbert, and the Misses Ogilvy. The officiating clergy were the Revs. E. Waters, F. Gosling, Wasse, and Warren. After the burial service the mourners entered the vault, which contains the remains of the three Earls of Carnarvon who died in 1811, 1833, and 1849. Ten other members of the Herbert family also lie there. Mr. Edward Herbert is not the first member of the family whose remains have been brought from abroad for the purpose of interment in this vault; the remains of the Hon. Charles Herbert, Captain,



MR. F. G. VYNER.

R.N., second son of the first Earl of Carnarvon, who was drowned off the coast of Spain, in September, 1808, when thirty-four years of age, having been brought home in the December following.

The funeral of Mr. Frederick Vyner was in the parish church of Gauthby, on the Tuesday, when the procession left the hall a few minutes before noon. First came two of the county constabulary; then the coffin, supported and attended by a large number of bearers; next the following mourners—Mr. Robert Vyner, of Gauthby Hall (uncle of the deceased),

Mr. Robert C. Vyner and Mr. Clare Vyner (brothers of the deceased), Earl De Grey and Ripon (brother-in-law), Earl Cowper and Mr. H. Cowper (cousins), Lord Muncaster, and the Rev. W. Vyner. They were all on foot; and behind those mentioned came the courier, Louis Gleissner, who has given a simple and interesting account of the capture and detention of the unfortunate tourists. Some distance behind the procession came a private brougham in which was Lady Mary Vyner, mother of the deceased. Mr. Reginald Vyner was absent. He was ill at the time of his brother's murder, and that unexpected affliction has had so serious an effect upon his health that he found it impossible to take a part in the last sad rites. The Rev. John Stewart, Rector of Gauthby, officiated.

We published, among the obituary notices in our paper of May 7, some biographical particulars of Mr. Edward Henry Charles Herbert and Mr. Frederick Grantham Vyner. The former was a first cousin of the present Lord Carnarvon, being the eldest and only surviving son of the late Hon. E. C. H. Herbert, of Tetton Lodge, Taunton, a younger son of the last Earl. He was born in September, 1837, was educated at Eton and Balliol, and had been ten years in the diplomatic service, at Vienna, Lisbon, Constantinople, and Athens, besides a year's administrative employment in the West Indies. He was the author of an able report on the finances of the Greek kingdom, and of some translations of modern Greek poetry. Mr. Frederick Vyner was the youngest son of the late Captain Henry Vyner, of Gauthby, by Lady Mary Vyner, daughter of the late Earl De Grey. His sisters are married, one to Earl De Grey and Ripon; the other to the Marquis of Northampton. Both he and Mr. Herbert were greatly beloved and esteemed for the virtues of their personal character, which were shown to all the world in their brave and generous behaviour while in the hands of the Greek brigands. The same is to be said of Mr. Edward Lloyd, who was a member of the Chancery bar, and special correspondent of the *Standard* at Athens. He was a son of Mr. E. J. Lloyd, County Court Judge of Gloucestershire.

The Portrait of Mr. Herbert is from a photograph by Adèle, of Vienna; that of Mr. Vyner by Messrs. Lock and Whitfield, of Regent-street; and that of Mr. Lloyd by Moraites, of Athens.



MR. EDWARD LLOYD.

THE DREADNOUGHT
HOSPITAL-SHIP.

The ship represented in our Engraving has been for some years occupied by the Seamen's Hospital Society, but will soon be given up, when they take possession of the infirmary of Greenwich Hospital. Her original name was H.M.S. Caledonia. She was launched in June, 1808, and was classed as a first-rate man-of-war, of 2712 tons burthen, and carrying 120 guns. It is said that she was never a good sailer, and that before she was re-cased she would not steer at all. Her seagoing career was not, indeed very brilliant, though she figured at the battle of Navarino, and was

subsequently for some time the flagship on the Mediterranean station. She was then laid up in ordinary at Plymouth, but was finally put out of commission in 1851. She was lent by the Admiralty to the Seamen's Hospital Society in 1856; fitted out in Woolwich Dockyard, at great cost to the society; rechristened the Dreadnought, and moored off Greenwich, where she has since remained, a familiar object to all frequenters of the river Thames. The chief structural changes made during her conversion into a hospital-ship were in cutting ports for the orlop-deck, erecting a chapel and medical officers' quarters on the main-deck, making additional hatches for ventilation throughout all the decks, and covering them with fixed skylights. She is calculated to hold 200 patients, but has often accommodated a larger number. They are placed in the main-gun-deck, the lower, and the orlop decks, the second of these forming the largest medical ward in existence in the United Kingdom.

The Seamen's Hospital Society took its origin from the committee appointed to manage the fund subscribed in the winter of 1817-18 for the temporary relief of distressed sailors, who were at that time to be found in great numbers in the streets of London. That committee, having ascertained that many hundred seamen in this port were utterly destitute of medical assistance, determined to establish a permanent floating hospital on the Thames for the exclusive use of sailors. H.M.S. Grampus, a 50-gun frigate, was obtained from the Government in 1821, and moored off Greenwich. But more room was soon required, and the use of H.M.S. Dreadnought, a ship of 104 guns, was granted ten years later, which vessel remained at her post until replaced by the present ship. The Dreadnought gave a name to the Seamen's Hospital Society that is now known all over the world. As public sympathy has always been largely bestowed on sailors, the institution has gained much popularity. But the many difficulties incident to the administration of a floating hospital, and its manifest sanitary deficiencies, induced the committee of the society, about six years ago, to resolve upon the removal of their hospital to a building ashore. During the last four years the claims of sick sailors belonging to the mercantile marine to the tenancy of a part of Greenwich Hospital, since it was vacated by the naval pensioners, have been urged upon the Admiralty. Public opinion and the unremitting exertions of Mr. Kemball Cook, secretary to the society, have at length induced the Government to lend them the use of the infirmary of Greenwich Hospital, and the Dreadnought will now be disestablished. Since the Seamen's Hospital Society commenced its charitable labours, forty-nine years ago, it has afforded relief to no less than 74,487 British and 28,376 foreign sailors. It is dependent, to a large extent, on benevolent subscriptions and donations. We commend it to public liberality.

PRINCESS LOUISA AT A FANCY BAZAAR.

The North-Eastern Hospital for Children, now situated at 125, Hackney-road, near Shoreditch Church, has afforded relief to 15,000 out-patients since its commencement, two or three years ago; but it has room for only twelve in-patients, and the committee therefore make a special appeal to public liberality for a fund to provide a new building. A fancy bazaar to obtain money for this purpose was held, during three days of last week, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street. It was opened, on the Monday, by her Royal Highness Princess Louisa. The great hall of the hotel was elegantly decorated; stalls filled with the usual miscellaneous collection of fancy toys and needlework were placed on each side of the room, the centre of which was left open for the visitors. Amongst those present were the Marchioness of Ailesbury, Baron and Baroness Meyer de Rothschild, the Lady Mayoress, Miss Hilda de Bunsen; Mr. G. Young, M.P.; the Rev. W. Rogers; Mr. Charles Reed, M.P.; Mr. J. W. Pease, M.P.; Mr. E. Backhouse, M.P.; Mr. Charles Gilpin, M.P.; Mr. W. Fowler, M.P.; Mr. R. N. Fowler, M.P.; and others. The Princess, accompanied by Lady Churchill, the Hon. Eva Macdonald, Colonel Lynedoch Gardiner, and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, arrived soon after twelve. She was received by the reception committee, and conducted up stairs to the hall, a choir in the gallery singing "God Save the Queen." After going round the "fancy fair," inspecting the stalls and making purchases, her Royal Highness took her station on a dais erected at the upper end of the hall, Lady Churchill standing on the right and Mrs. Allsop on the left hand. Mr. Charles Reed, M.P., read an address; after which Miss J. M. Tylor, Miss Dixon, Miss Catherine Paget, and Miss Helena Louisa Tylor, all dressed in white, presented a bouquet, and Miss Hannah de Rothschild an illuminated copy of the address, to the Princess, who received these presents with a gracious smile. The choir sang "Hail! smiling morn;" and the Princess took her departure amidst the cheers of a crowd outside.

"THE PLAYMATES."

Mr. Hayllar, the popular painter of this pleasant picture, in the Royal Academy Exhibition, has made the representation of child-life and character a specialty to a considerable extent. At all events, he is best known by pictures with subjects drawn from the source indicated. Who does not remember some of the works by which, from year to year, he has delighted the hearts of mater and pater familias, either by the originals or through the medium of engravings from them? Who does not remember his Miss Lily series, from the little lady's outset to the children's party, and where "Miss Lily's carriage stops the way," to where she is brought home so tired that she has to be carried up to bed? Or who, having seen, can forget that little toddler who calls upon all the world to come and see her perform the prodigious exploit of "dumping" down the last step of a staircase?

Good art is surely not ill-employed when, addressing itself to some of the best instincts of our common nature, it conveys the pleasure which such pictures afford. The picture we have engraved is the last of its class which the artist has produced. Like its predecessors, it has a freshness and vivacity of treatment precisely suited to the theme with which it deals. The subject itself requires no comment. "Playful as a kitten" is a comparison we often make in speaking of a child; and here child and kitten are appropriately associated and congenially employed. But, as the playfulness of both frequently borders on mischief, we are not sure that the sybarite amusement of these "Playmates" might not be objected to from the gardener's prosaic point of view, as littering the nicely-trimmed lawn and prematurely forcing the queenly standard rose-tree to abdicate its midsummer crown of fragrant beauty.

THE UPPER YANG-TZE-KIANG.

An illustration of the scenery of the Upper Yang-Tze-Kiang is engraved for this week's publication. It is one of a series of sketches placed at our disposal by Sub-Lieutenant Francis Ingram Palmer, R.N., who was, with another officer of H.M.S. Sylvia, belonging to the Admiralty Surveying Department, appointed to accompany Consul Swinhoe's expedition of last

year up the great river towards Chung-King, in the province of Sze-Chuen, 600 miles above the entrance to the Tung-Ting Lake and 730 miles above the treaty port of Hankow. The expedition left Hankow at the end of March and got back in May. The first part of the voyage, as far as I-Chang, which terminates the navigation from the Lower Yang-Tze-Kiang, passed through a flat and uninteresting country. The only town of commercial importance here, on the river's bank, is Sha-Sze, about seventy miles below I-Chang. The traffic of the river here is fed by the Tai-Ping Canal, in communication with the Tung-Ting Lake, on the south, and by other canals into the Hau and Yang-Tze. The town of I-Chang, about 1000 miles from the sea, is the next town; but one of second-rate importance. Yet its position, as the terminus of the lower Yang-Tze navigation, may bring it into repute as the port of Chung-King, and of the Sze-Chuen province. The aspect of its neighbourhood is charming, as you emerge here from the monotonous flat to a country gradually towering up to mountain masses 3000 ft. or 4000 ft. in height. The shore here, too, affords great facilities for beaching vessels; I-Chang also furnishes coal of a first-rate quality, obtained some forty miles higher up the river, at one dollar and a half per ton, the price at the pit's mouth. Beyond this place the gorges and rapids so ably described in Captain Blakiston's "Five Months on the Yang-Tze" commence. The width of the river averages about 250 yards, one third of its former breadth; while the depth of water increases from 5 fathoms to 44 fathoms, the deepest sounding obtained. A strong undercurrent was usually experienced in the narrows, and the reverse in the more open country and shallow waters where the rapids occur. The general rise of the river, clearly defined by the aqueous action on the rocks, and by the want of vegetation, is from 30 ft. to 50 ft.; but in the comparatively open country, where the increased volume of water is fourfold, the rise is seldom less than 50 ft., and in some places 70 ft. or 80 ft. Huge granite rocks and boulders, too often in the immediate fairway, and laid most thickly where the current is strongest, present the greatest danger. The current ran eight knots an hour sometimes, even at that season, when it is supposed to be lowest; and there was a fall of 5 ft. in four days, although the water in the neighbourhood was supposed to be rising. Very little is yet known of the frequent and remarkable changes in this river; or whether its rising should be ascribed to the rains, or to the melting of snows at its sources. It is certain that the Tung-Ting and Poyang Lakes, with the river Hau, by their augmentation from rains alone, have within two months raised the waters of the Lower Yang-Tze-Kiang as much as 25 ft., without the help of the upper river. The enormous rise of 80 ft. in the upper part of the Yang-Tze-Kiang, above I-Chang, may therefore be occasioned by the meeting of the upper stream with the swollen waters of the lower river. The numerous rocky points, as it were, overlapping each other, which occur in many parts, must be very dangerous when concealed by water; and in most instances no marks or buoys could be fixed, on account of the enormous rush of water and débris, especially in the summer season. The risk of ascending the river is comparatively small; but that of being swept down by the current, over these unknown perils, must be considerable. During three days a careful observation of the down-going junks showed twenty-five daily. These vessels were about 120 ft. long, and 100 tons burden, giving the daily export tonnage of 2500 tons from the Sze-Chuen province. But this we believe to be considerably undervalued. It is here, between I-Chang and Chung-King, where these at present insuperable barriers occur, that steam-navigation would be most valuable, dispensing with the necessity of the large crews, averaging thirty-five men, employed to track the junks up over the rapids. The voyage of a junk between Chung-King and Hankow usually takes three months, being often delayed by adverse winds. Between I-Chang and the entrance to the Tung-Ting Lake, a distance of 240 miles, the dangers are comparatively small; no rocks exist, the shallow water and numerous sandbanks being the troubles. But should I-Chang be recommended as a treaty port, short and powerful paddle or stern wheel steamers, with quick steering apparatus, and not to exceed 6 ft. deep draught, will be soon obtained. The survey has been completed to Kwei-Chow-Fu, 102 miles above I-Chang, making a total of 340 miles beyond the Tung-Ting Lake.

The View shown by Lieutenant Palmer's sketch engraved for this Number is one of the Lukun Gorge, described in Captain Blakiston's book. The sketch is taken from a point about a mile within the gorge, looking back through its eastern entrance, and down the river. The stream in the foreground is a mountain torrent flowing into the Yang-Tze, from right to left in our view, and the main river appears descending from the extreme right hand. We shall give another Illustration of this subject.

A SHEFFIELD MANUFACTURER AND HIS WORKPEOPLE.

An event of much interest took place in Sheffield on the 9th inst., when Mr. W. F. Dixon, of Page Hall, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire, was presented with a full-length portrait of himself, subscribed for by more than 600 persons, male and female, who are employed at the works in Cornish-place, belonging to the well-known firm of James Dixon and Sons. There is a peculiar significance in this presentation, from the unhappy fact that no manufacturing town in the kingdom has been more disturbed than Sheffield by trade-union outrages and violent contests for mastery betwixt labour and capital. It will be remembered that the inquiry by a Special Commission, appointed by Government in the spring of 1867, exposed a system of intimidation carried on by Sheffield workmen, which, if not mitigated, must have worked the commercial ruin of the great capital of steel. These are circumstances which make us hail with pleasure and approbation the late demonstration in Cornish-place; when one of the largest and most important private manufactories in the town showed a friendly spirit to have existed betwixt employers and employed, so cordial, enduring, and sincere, that one can only wonder that the mismanagement or obstinacy of masters or men should ever reveal an opposite feeling.

It may be remarked that this substantial and respected firm was founded in Cornish-place, about sixty years ago, by the late Mr. James Dixon, father of the present chief partner. He was a man of great energy and determination; and, with the idea that he had discovered what would make his fortune, he commenced the manufacture of articles of Britannia metal, the quality of which he improved. The articles produced were principally what had before been constructed of fragile crockery—tea and coffee pots, tankards, and candlesticks—used in every household. It is more immediately with the improvement and application of this metal that the late Mr. Dixon was connected; but he was successfully engaged in other large commercial transactions. His eldest son succeeded him at Page Hall and in Cornish-place as senior partner in 1852, and the manufacture has since become more various and interesting.

The discovery of electro-plating by Mr. Wright, a native of the Sheffield district, led to the extinction of the Sheffield plate trade, and Messrs. Dixon soon entered into that new and delicate process. They also obtained a high reputation for their powder-flasks and other shooting apparatus; and when breech-loading superseded the plan of charging the gun at the muzzle, requiring entirely different appliances, the neat and quick adaptation of their manufacture met the demand at once. During fifty years Mr. William Frederick Dixon, who was the object of the late demonstration, has been connected with the firm, and during the greater portion of that time has had the influential direction of the business. It is testified by speakers who have worked in the establishment all their lives that there has never been a serious misunderstanding between the men and their employers. As Mr. Dixon said in his admirable speech when the presentation took place, two maxims have pervaded the rule of this large manufactory:—"Kindness begets kindness," and "a soft answer turneth away wrath." No restriction as to connection with the union of their trade has been laid upon the men, but they have never had cause to unite in resisting the gentle, firm, and reasonable demands of those who employed them. The length of service of those employed, as shown in an address presented on the occasion, must be almost without a parallel. Mr. W. Miller, who retired on the 9th, had worked for the firm for fifty-seven years; three others had served fifty years; and twenty-three forty years and upwards; thirty-six more than thirty years; fifty-four more than twenty, and so on. This refers only to the men, but a large number of females are also employed, of whom it may be stated that their period of service has extended in the longest instance to forty-one years.

Among the large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen present on the occasion were the Mayor of Sheffield, Mr. Alderman Moore; Sir John Brown, of the Atlas Works; and Mr. Mark Firth, Master Cutler; both employing some thousands of hands in their iron and steel works. They testified to the entire unanimity which had for so long prevailed betwixt "James Dixon and Sons" and their workpeople. Letters from Earl Fitzwilliam, K.G., Lord Wharncliffe, Mr. Spencer Stanhope, and others, were read, which expressed regret that their return to London prevented their being present at this jubilee. Mr. Dixon is universally acknowledged as a Christian gentleman of the highest honour and liberality; and his brothers and kinsmen who share in the business partake the sentiments of their chief. The portrait, which is an excellent likeness and a good work of art, was painted by Mr. H. F. Crighton, a local artist.

Our Illustration shows the scene in the yard opposite to the offices, where platforms and galleries were erected, and the portrait was hung on the wall of the workshops. Mr. T. Wolstenholme, president of the testimonial committee, occupied the chair. The secretary, Mr. H. Biggin, read an address to Mr. Dixon; and Mr. W. Miller, the venerable retired foreman of the Britannia-metal department, spoke a few words to Mr. Dixon, presenting this gift on behalf of the workpeople. Mr. Dixon replied with much frankness and kindness. Among the other speakers were Mr. Councillor Biggin, Mr. J. Buck, Mr. J. W. Dixon, Mr. Ramsbottom, with two or three more connected with the establishment; while Sir John Brown, the Rev. W. A. Tyndall, and Mr. W. F. Leng added their congratulations upon this pleasing event.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

Professor Tyndall began his fourth lecture on Electrical Phenomena, on Thursday week, with additional illustrations of the powers of the electric machine and Leyden battery, employing for the purpose an ebonite machine and a large battery constructed by Mr. Cromwell Varley, the telegraph electrician, and kindly lent by him. Very long sparks were produced, and silver wire was deflagrated. The Professor then commented on the differences between voltaic and frictional electricity, and referred to the celebrated experiments of Davy, who charged a Leyden battery with voltaic electricity, and obtained from it a spark four inches long, and fused platinum, quartz, and other hard substances. The great and costly battery employed by Davy was supplied him by the voluntary subscriptions of certain members of the Royal Institution, in 1808. Professor Tyndall next described and illustrated the experiments of Faraday, made with submarine electric telegraph cables in 1854, whereby, in common with Werner Siemens, he was led to compare a cable to an enormous Leyden jar, the wire forming the interior and the water the exterior coating; the gutta-percha being the insulator between them. By thus observing the effects of induction, Faraday and Werner Siemens were enabled to explain the varying velocities assigned to the electric current by different experimenters, and to prove that electricity requires an amount of time to pass through any conductor directly proportional to the length of the conductor. In submarine cables, the charging, the cable by the battery is another cause of retardation. To illustrate these points, Professor Tyndall employed one of the artificial cables invented by Mr. Cromwell Varley, being assisted by that gentleman. In this cable a resistance equal to that of a real cable 14,000 miles long is obtained by introducing into the path of the current feebly-conducting liquids instead of metallic wires, the inductive action being obtained by means of condensing-sheets separated from each other by thin sheets of paper and paraffine; the vastness of the area and the proximity of the inducing surfaces combining to exalt the effects. When these condensers, charged by a battery, were discharged, precisely similar phenomena to those of a Leyden jar were obtained; and when a series of fifty condensers was arranged in Franklin's "cascade" (the outer coating of each being joined to the inner coating of the next), and charged with a battery of a thousand cells very powerful sparks were produced, and wires were deflagrated. When the wire was bent and introduced into a tumbler of water the very strong glass was shattered by the discharge. Mr. Varley supposed his 14,000-mile artificial cable to be divided into sections representing nine stations between London and Australia, and by placing galvanometers at these stations he obtained successive deflections when battery contact was established. He also connected with the needle of the tin galvanometer a small reflecting mirror, from which a brilliant spot of light was cast upon a screen. When the cable was not in action the ten spots formed a row along a vertical line; but when the battery contact was made, the successive deflections of the galvanometers were declared by the successive motions of the spots. These phenomena were explained by Professor Tyndall; and after the conclusion of the lecture Mr. Varley performed additional experiments with his exceedingly interesting apparatus.

THE ATOMIC THEORY.

Professor Williamson, F.R.S., president of the Chemical Society, at the evening meeting, on Friday, the 20th inst., began his discourse with comments on the importance of the subject and the difficulty of treating it; saying that the ultimate constitution of all matter and its finite or infinite divisibility

bility had been the subject of speculation of the greatest philosophers of all times (finite divisibility and the atomic hypothesis having been adopted by Democritus, Epicurus, and Newton; and infinite divisibility by Plato, Aristotle, Descartes, Leibnitz, and Euler). As an illustration, Professor Williamson referred to the immeasurably small particles of oil of roses diffused in the air, each of which contains its due proportion of carbon and hydrogen; and he then commented on the fixed relative proportions determined in several compounds of lead and oxygen, hydrogen and oxygen, and other elements. Dalton, after the profound study of several compounds, was led to revive the atomic hypothesis in order to account for the phenomena of the law of chemical combination in definite and multiple proportions, which law he thereby established; and he showed that a particular number might be selected for every element, in such a manner that the proportions by weight in which any two or more elements combine shall be always in the ratios of their respective numbers or of different multiples of those numbers; and he accounted for this law by supposing that the elements unite with one another, atom to atom, and that the proportional number accorded to each particular element expresses the relative weight of its atom; thus the proportional number or atomic weight of a compound body is the sum of the weight of its constituents. Hydrogen, as the lightest body in nature, was chosen as the unit in his scale of atomic weights. After various illustrations of the application of this theory, accompanied by several experiments, Professor Williamson alluded to the different statements of chemists respecting it, all using it in their researches, yet many regarding it with distrust and aversion. In the course of his defence of the theory, he considered it in relation to the proportions by weight, in which one element replaces another, and the units of chemical action on the molecules (which bear the same relation to atoms that bunches of grapes do to single grapes). The theory of organic radicals is, he said, really a necessary extension of the atomic theory. After alluding to various facts in chemistry and physics, in his opinion corroborating the theory, the Professor concluded by referring to its great fruitfulness in discovery, and expressing his conviction that the calculation of the approximate size of atoms is not a problem beyond our power. The president, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was in the chair.

ECCENTRICITY OF COMETS.

Professor Grant, in his fourth lecture, delivered on Saturday last, considered the circumstances depending on the generally great eccentricity of cometary orbits, commencing with those comets which approach very near the sun at their passage of the perihelion, amongst which those of 1680 and 1843 were especially prominent. The latter, at the time of the passage of the perihelion, was only about 100,000 miles distant from the sun's surface, and the heat was equal to that which would be transmitted to the earth's surface by 29,000 suns; but this lasted for a short time only. The comet was then travelling at the rate of 1,200,000 miles an hour (about twenty times the orbital velocity of the earth); consequently, it soon escaped from its close proximity to the sun; in fact, during an interval of twenty-four hours its distance from the centre of the sun increased in the proportion of one to ten. Its light, also, when so near the sun, was equally remarkable, and was seen by many persons, in various parts of the world, with the naked eye. The Professor then commented upon the mutually compensatory effects produced by the comet's velocity and the sun's attractive force; the result of which was, that the path of the comet was curved very much at the perihelion, where the sun's attraction was the greatest possible, but not more than it was curved at the aphelion, where this attraction was least intense. He referred to two conclusions suggested by the observations of the great comets of 1680 and 1843:—1. That the nucleus of a comet must be, in some instances, a solid body, since otherwise it is impossible to conceive that a mass of nebulous matter can escape utter dissipation in space by reason of the intense heat to which it is subjected at the passage of its perihelion. 2. In reference to a recent theory of the physical constitution of the sun—that solar heat may be due to the frictional effect produced by a zone of meteors encompassing the sun and circulating round it. If this be true, he said, the resistance offered by such a zone ought to have produced a sensible effect upon the comets of 1680 and 1843; whereas, not the slightest derangement in their movements attributable to such a cause was indicated by the observations. The near approach of comets to the earth was next considered; and it was stated that in some cases the orbit of a comet intersects the plane of the ecliptic in two opposite points, almost coinciding with the terrestrial orbit, which, in respect to Biela's comet, created so much alarm in 1832 from the supposed possibility of collision with the earth. Actual investigation demonstrated the groundlessness of this alarm; still, the movements of comets are so eccentric that such a collision must not be regarded as impossible, although such a contingency is very remote, and, even should it occur, would be probably without any disastrous consequences, since the cometary masses are believed to be very small. The near approach of comets to any other planet was next considered, and illustrated by reference to Jupiter, the most powerful disturber of their movements. Lexell's comet (invisible previous to 1770), having approached very near Jupiter, in 1767, was by the attraction thrown into a new orbit and rendered visible, and by another approach, in 1779, was a second time thrown into a new orbit and made invisible. Reference was then made to Encke's comet, which, by its approach to Mercury, enabled astronomers to determine the mass of that planet. Encke's theory of the existence of an extremely rare medium pervading space and offering resistance to the movements of the celestial bodies, based upon his observations of this comet, was referred to by the Professor, and considered to be supported by no other evidence; and the lecture was concluded with remarks on the probable number of comets which visit the solar system.

PRESENT PERIOD OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

John Robert Seeley, Esq., Professor of Modern History, Cambridge, on Tuesday last, gave the first of a course of three lectures on some Principal Characteristics of the Present Period of English History. In his opening remarks, he said that he had selected the year 1829 as the commencement of the period, since granting Catholic Emancipation was the abdication of the old power, as the first Reform Bill was the installation of a new one. The dominant party was then forced to surrender the post it had so long defended, the distinctive principle of rule being incompatible with the safety of life and property. A power then passed away, a reign was ended. The Professor then entered into an interesting comparison of the characteristic features of the past and present ages of our history, showing that our own times, although busy and energetic in politics, are dull in comparison with more warlike periods. The two preceding great reformations in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were movements against Popery and irresponsible government, and their history is deeply interesting through the great men developed and the stormy events; while in the present age very great political changes have

been effected in our country without anarchy and bloodshed. The modern movement has affected the general well-being of the nation much less profoundly, because that well-being has now a far broader basis. Formerly, with the change of a régime everything seemed to change; but latterly literature and science have become nearly independent of Governments, and have flourished in times of hopeless political stagnation. After giving several interesting illustrations of this, the Professor gave a rapid sketch of the great political events of the present period, including two reform bills, the emancipation of the Catholics and the Jews, municipal and legal reforms, free trade, the removal of restrictions upon education, and the abolition of the Irish Church—all proving the tendency of the age to be opposed to monopolies. He then pointed out how much still remains unaltered, in what is termed an age of universal change. The Crown and the Peerage still hold their high position in the public mind; the Executive is still in subjection to the Legislature; and the framework of government is unchanged. Democracy in England is a tame domestic animal compared with the redoubtable savage so long used "in Gallic walks to roar." It never dreams of taking all; it only hopes for a share. All the great reforms of our period have been against political, social, and educational monopolies. "They prove, in fact," said Professor Seeley, "that old Time has a work on hand: that, as in Elizabeth's days, he would not put up with Popery, and as in the days of James II. he was tired of Prerogative, so now, and for the last forty years, he has been angry with monopolies."

MUSIC.

THE OPERAS.

M. Thomas's "Hamlet" was given at the Royal Italian Opera on Thursday week, with some changes from the cast of last season; Mdlle. Sessi having appeared for the first time as Ophelia, Mdlle. Titien as the Queen, and Signor Cotogni as Hamlet. The part of Ophelia was created by Mdlle. Christine Nilsson, the original representative in Paris, and its first interpreter at the Royal Italian Opera, where it was also performed by Mdlle. Ilma di Murska last winter. That Mdlle. Sessi should achieve a success with such antecedents fresh in recollection is another sufficient proof of her high and exceptional merit. Her Ophelia is throughout a graceful and delicate embodiment of gentleness and refinement, with, perhaps, little of that passion and distraction which the later scenes would well admit of. In the aspect first referred to Mdlle. Sessi's performance was excellent; the pure quality of her voice, at once brilliant and sympathetic, and her highly-finished execution, having been most successfully displayed in several instances, especially in the garden scene and in the culminating point of the opera, the interpolated scene of Ophelia's death. Mdlle. Titien gave high importance to the character of the Queen by her impressive acting and singing in the great situations with her son, the King, and Ophelia. Signor Cotogni has progressed much this season, and more than ever by his effective performance as Hamlet, a part, it need not be said, of much difficulty in its dramatic aspect, while containing some heavy and thankless music in its operatic application. A little over-earnestness will doubtless be modified in Signor Cotogni's repetition of the character. Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine" was given on Saturday, after an interval of two years; the principal characters represented as before—Selika by Madame Pauline Lucca, Vasco di Gama by Signor Naudin, and Nelusko by Signor Graziani—all the same effective performances as in past seasons. Madame Vanzini, as Inez, created a stronger impression than she has hitherto made—her singing in the finale to the second act having been especially effective. The splendid scenery and stage effects introduced into both the operas just referred to are again remarkable features in the performances. During this week the operas given have been "L'Africaine" and repetitions of other works referred to in previous notices.

At the Drury-Lane Opera M. Faure has given that highly-flown performance of Mephistopheles in "Faust" which used to form an important feature in the representation of the work at the Royal Italian Opera during the singer's former engagements there. It is now four years since M. Faure has been heard in London, where he has hitherto only appeared at the establishment just named. The charm and power of Mdlle. Nilsson's Marguerite need no fresh acknowledgment. On Tuesday Meyerbeer's "Dinorah" was given, with the brilliant singing of Mdlle. Ilma di Murska as the heroine, and the well-known excellent performances of Signor Gardoni as Corentino, Mr. Santley as Hoel, and Madame Trebelli-Bettini as the Goatherd.

The fourth of the New Philharmonic concerts, last week, brought forward a young violinist, Herr de Graan, from Holland, whose refined execution of Spohr's dramatic concerto procured him a great and legitimate success. On the same occasion Miss Kate Roberts distinguished herself by playing, with admirable mechanism and style, the "Retour de Londres," by Hummel; a composer whose excellent works for the piano-forte are too much neglected in the present day. Beethoven's fourth symphony (in B flat), the finale of Mozart's "Jupiter," and Cherubini's overture to "Les Deux Journées," with vocal pieces by Madame Pauline Lucca and M. Waldeck, completed an interesting programme.

The fifth concert of the Philharmonic Society, on Monday, included fine orchestral performances of Spohr's characteristic symphony, "Die Weihe der Töne" (generally known as "The Power of Sound"), Beethoven's second symphony (in D), Meyerbeer's romantic overture to his brother's tragedy, "Struensee," and Mozart's bright prelude to his comic opera, "Le Nozze di Figaro." Herr Pauer gave Weber's pianoforte concerto in E flat with great effect; and Mdlle. Orgeni and Mr. Santley contributed vocal solos.

The second of Mr. Henry Leslie's four summer concerts took place at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, when "The Messiah" was performed—the principal soprano solos by Mdlle. Christine Nilsson, the air "Rejoice greatly" having been allotted to Madame Sinico, as on some former occasions. Again the purity of style and devotional feeling of Mdlle. Nilsson produced a profound impression in the sublime strains of Handel. Mr. Sims Reeves was to have made his first appearance, on this occasion, since his return from Italy; but an apology was made by Mr. Leslie for the absence of the singer on account of hoarseness, and the tenor solos were very efficiently sung by Mr. G. Ferren; the other principal vocalists having been Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. Santley, and Signor Foli.

That compact and well-trained little choir the London Glee and Madrigal Union, directed by Mr. E. Land, commenced its twelfth annual series of afternoon concerts on Thursday week, at St. James's Hall; the vocal solos and part-music being varied by Mr. Sydney Smith's pianoforte-playing.

The miscellaneous concerts, occurring simultaneously with the performances of the two opera-houses, are so numerous as

to render even a bare mention of all an impossibility. Among others that have recently taken place were those of Miss Emma Busby, Mdlle. Bondy, and Mr. Ridley Prentice—all pianists more or less well known.

THE THEATRES.

OLYMPIC.

The principal event of the week is the reappearance of the celebrated American actress, Miss Bateman, in the part of Mary Warner, provided for her by Mr. Tom Taylor, in a play entitled after the heroine, and produced last year at the Haymarket. The play was successful, and gave rise to some controversy about the authorship, which was ultimately settled in an honourable manner. On its reproduction at the Olympic on Monday the cast was materially different from that on its former representation, and in some respects considerably improved. The two important parts of George Warner and Bob Levitt were supported by Mr. W. H. Vernon and Mr. George Belmore. These gentlemen not only acted with intelligence, fully interpreting their respective rôles, but with ambition, anxious for the realisation of an artistic result. The latter evidently liked his part, and illustrated the remorse of the unpunished delinquent with care, skill, and effect. As an impersonation, Mr. Blakeley's Tunks, the prison warden, was excellent, and deserves to be noticed on occasion of his first appearance at this theatre. We may notice also with well-merited commendation the efforts of Miss Francis in Milly Rigg, afterwards Mrs. Levitt. This young lady is, we believe, Miss Bateman's sister. Of Miss Bateman herself it is impossible to speak too highly. So thoroughly now has she got familiar with the character of the devoted workman's wife, that her representation is the most natural thing that we have lately witnessed, and commands the sympathy of the audience by the unvarying truth of the delineation and the spirit which is felt to animate every gesture and tone. It is wonderfully complete and satisfying, and may be referred to for the unmistakable presence of genius, inspiring it both as a whole and in all its parts. Miss Bateman will be henceforth identified with the character, and will prove it to be worthy of her brilliant reputation. The management deserve praise for the appointments of the stage; and Mr. John Johnson has supplied it with some elaborate scenery, well painted, and skilfully set. The performance excited throughout much genuine applause; and the fair artiste for whom the piece had been composed was summoned before the curtain at the close of every act. No doubt her engagement will be profitable both to the management and herself.

STRAND.

A three-act comedy, entitled "Loving Hearts," was produced at the Strand on Saturday, and is stated to be the first effort at dramatic composition by Mr. G. F. Neville, the actor. Like all pieces written by professional players, the present abounds in conventional situations, such as are familiar to the boards, and in unconscious imitations of all kinds. One scene appears to have been directly taken from a drama by Mr. John Douglass, performed less than a year ago at the Standard, and called "For Sale," and also bears resemblance to the late Mr. Jerrold's "Rent Day"; but it is likely that the author is innocent of any intentional appropriation. The plot and action are, on the whole, adroitly contrived, and the discovery of the diamonds, which are the objects of solicitude to all parties, awakened an uncommon degree of interest in the audience. But it would not be politic here to set forth the story; the proper appreciation of it requires the spectator to be present, and any anticipation of the effects would be injurious to their enjoyment. Suffice it that we record the unqualified success of a piece which has practical merits seldom realised to the same extent.

CHARING CROSS.

A new two-act comedy by Mr. Joseph J. Dilley, entitled "Illusions," was produced on Saturday at the Charing-Cross Theatre. The plot turns on the love of two sisters for the same man, and their feelings and perplexities are gracefully portrayed in some well-imagined situations and much agreeable dialogue. With the aid of some good acting and some effective scenery, the taste of the audience was certainly hit, and the new production is likely to achieve popularity.

PRINCESS'S.

The French plays continue to be patronised at the Princess's Theatre by fashionable audiences. The selection of plays has been judicious, nor could anything have shown more judgment than the production of M. Emile Augier's comedy of "L'Aventurière." We might dispute the right of this piece to be called a comedy, which, by-the-way, we may remark, forms the basis of Mr. Robertson's play of "Home;" but we must accord it the merit of having introduced two good actors to a good rôle—M. Regnier and Mr. Compton—who have both acquitted themselves handsomely in the character of Don Anibal. Madame Madeline Brohan, as Donna Clorinde, made her first appearance in the part on Monday. The costume of the play belongs to the seventeenth century, and the dialogue being in verse has a grandeur and force wanting in the Haymarket adaptation. A very smart and effective lever du rideau, "En Wagon," preceded, and gave much evident pleasure to the audience. It must be frequently repeated.

Some field movements took place on Monday, at Woolwich, in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief. They occupied about two hours, his Royal Highness expressing to the commanding officer at the close his satisfaction at the result.

Mr. Angus Fairbairn, the well-known Scottish vocalist, being about to undertake a professional tour in America, gives a farewell concert, in the Store-street Music Hall, on Monday evening next, May 30. A capital selection of favourite Scottish songs is announced. Mr. Fairbairn will be aided by several popular vocalists, as well as by Mr. Ellis Roberts, the well-known Welsh harpist; and a novel feature of the performance will be a series of national dances by members of the society of "True Highlanders."

A Committee of the House of Commons has passed the preamble of the International Communication Bill, which embodies Mr. Fowler's scheme for establishing a service of railway steam-vessels between Dover and Andrecelles, a short distance from Boulogne. Both at Dover and Andrecelles harbours for the accommodation of the vessels, which will resemble floating castles, are proposed to be built. The end of a short line connecting both harbours with the railway would form an hydraulic lift, by means of which a train of twelve carriages could be run on to the upper, and twelve on to the lower deck of the vessel, which would be 420 ft. long and of 1600-horse power. Mr. Fowler estimates the cost of the harbour at £700,000, and of the vessels at £120,000. At Dover the work will be carried out by private persons, under the authority of the bill; and Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, the president of the Northern Railway of France, has engaged the French Government to build the harbour at Andrecelles. The capital is to be fixed at £200,000 for both sides.



THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT-RACE : THE SAPPHO AND CAMBRIA ROUNDING OFF ST. CATHERINE'S.

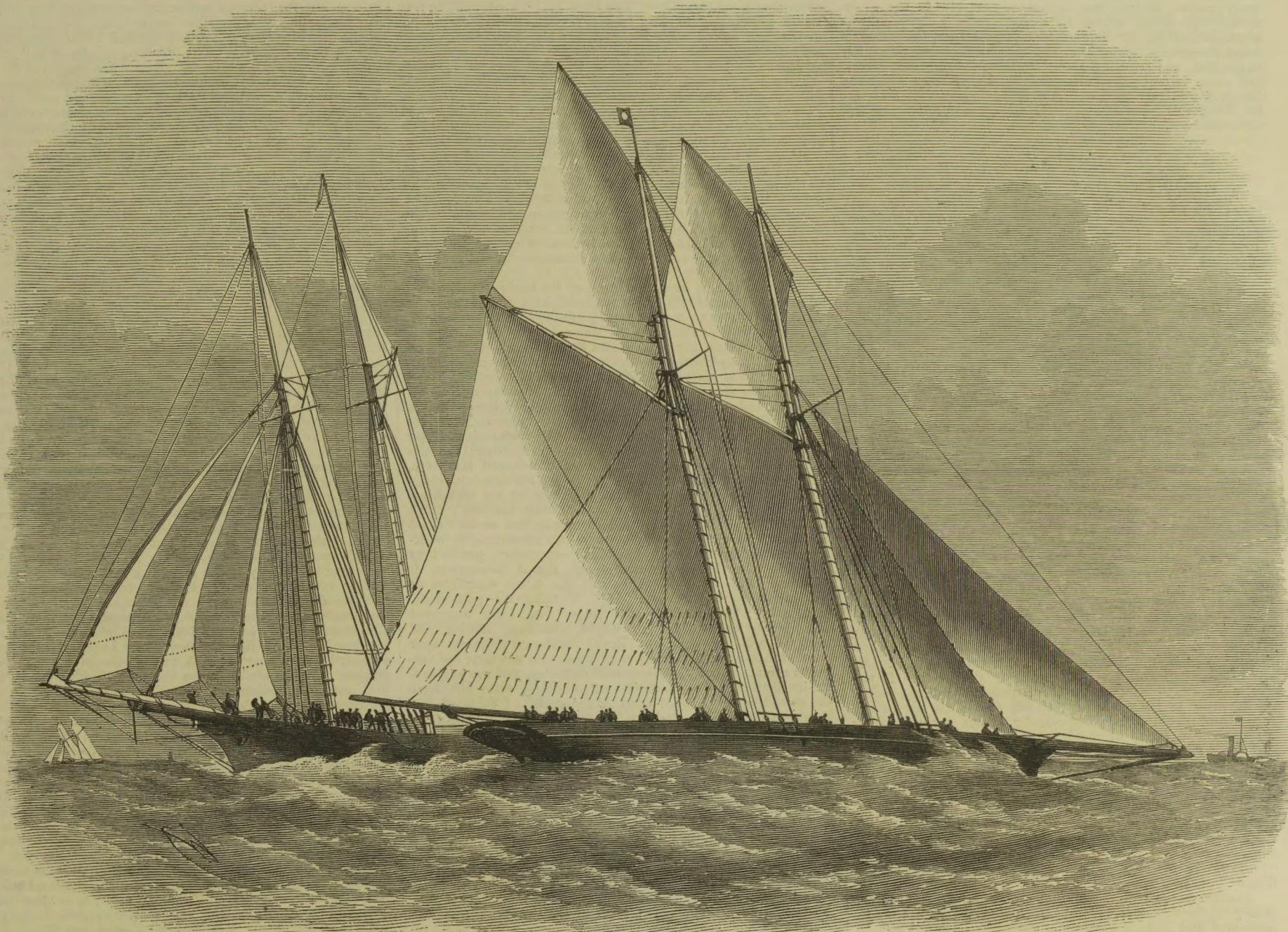
It was mentioned in our last publication that the third and final race between the American yacht Sappho, belonging to Mr. Douglas, and the British yacht Cambria, owned by Mr. Ashbury, resulted, like the two former races, in the victory of the Sappho. There is a great difference in the size, and consequently in their power, the Sappho being of 394 tons burden and the Cambria 193 tons burden, measured by the rule of the Royal Thames Yacht Club. The third race was sailed on Tuesday week. The course was to be a triangular one—that is, along three sides of a triangle, the total length being sixty miles. Leaving Cowes early in the morning, the yachts were taken in tow by the Vectis and Gem steamers for the Nab lightship, off the east end of the Isle of Wight, and, on reaching the lightship, were cast off from the towing-warps and clothed with their canvas for the race. The wind was from W.S.W., a rather light whole-sail breeze. The Cambria set

mainsail, foresail, staysail and jib, and square-headed fore and main topsails. The Sappho had on her mainsail, foresail, staysail, inner and outer jibs, and fore and main jib-headed topsails.

The courses given from the umpires' steamer to the yachts, when the latter were ready to start, were:—No. 1, W.S.W.; No. 2, S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.; No. 3, N. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.; twenty miles each course. Wind at starting, W.S.W., a moderately light full-sail breeze. From the starting-point, off the Nab lightship, the lightship bore N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., and the Culvers W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. At the end of the windward or first course, where the Vectis steamer, with the umpires, would be found as the mark-vessel for the yachts to sail round, St. Catherine's bore N.N.E.; the Needles N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.; and Foreland Farm, on Bembridge Head, N.E. by E., just open of Dunnose.

The whole interest of the race as a trial of sailing qualities

in the yachts, and of skill in their commanders and crews, was confined to the first or windward course. Here the Cambria, in repeated short tacks along the Isle of Wight shore, kept the weather side of the Sappho, hanging close to her, and once even crossing her bows, as they met on opposite tacks under the Bonchurch cliffs. This is the subject of one of our Artist's sketches. The other shows them rounding off the St. Catherine's Lighthouse, when the fog lifted suddenly, just before they stood out from the shore. The mark-boat lay about seven miles and a half off St. Catherine's, and from the last tack made under the point the yachts had to stretch off into the Channel on a long reach for the steamer to complete the first angle of the course in the twenty miles' beat to windward. They now got a steadier and fresher breeze, and the Sappho drew ahead, passing the steamer, at the end of the first course, three or four minutes in advance of the



THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT-RACE : THE CAMBRIA WEATHERING THE SAPPHO OFF BONCHURCH.



KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL ATHLETIC SPORTS : FINISH OF THE TWO-MILE WALKING-MATCH.
SEE "NATIONAL SPORTS," PAGE 563.

Cambria. They had taken five hours to perform the windward course. It was then a quarter-past one in the afternoon. The second course, in a south-easterly direction, was accomplished by the Sappho at half-past four, the Cambria being three miles behind her. In the third course, returning to the Nab, the winning yacht made use of a failing breeze, and came in a quarter before nine in the evening; while the Cambria was becalmed, and had to be fetched by a steamer. Mr. Ashbury's yacht has, nevertheless, quite fulfilled the best expectations of her performance.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The "Spanish style" of John Philip seems to be emulated after his death more than during the master's lifetime. Messrs. Haynes Williams, Halswelle, Burgess, and Long, are all probably influenced, more or less, in choice of subject or treatment, by Philip. Of the pictures by artists in this category one of the best for its union of firmly-grasped character and dramatic interest, with vigour of execution, is the "Desperadoes y Inesperados" (95), by Mr. Haynes Williams. The scene is the secret refuge of a gang of Spanish brigands, three of whom, strongly contrasted as types of ruffianism and craft, are gloating over booty taken in a recent encounter, from which one of the gang has been brought back wounded. A girl tending the wounded man looks in sudden fright towards the entrance of the cave, where a glimpse of a cockaded hat affords "unexpected" but sufficient intimation of a speedy capture of the "desperadoes." Very dramatic, also, and possessing much technical merit, though less large in manner than the last, and little, if at all, imitative of the style of Philip, is Mr. Burgess's composition (230) of numerous figures, showing a church interior during the Republican insurrection of last year in Spain, with the wounded brought towards the altar, among anxious female friends or relatives kneeling in agonising prayer for those still engaged in the conflict that is seen progressing through the open church door. Mr. Halswelle's imitation of Philip's colouring and effect—of his very touch and textures—is close nearly to the point of illusion. One seems even to recognise Philip's Spanish priests in Halswelle's large picture of "Street Life in Rome" (328). Of course, the living artist shares the fate of all followers in lagging more or less behind; and the value of his work is liable to depreciation by those who do not care for inspiration at secondhand. Nevertheless, it is a work of conspicuous and undeniable ability. The scene of the picture is the Piazza Navona at Rome. A stalwart monk, mendicant pedlar or purveyor to his monastery, stands beside his ass in the foreground; behind, a picture-dealer shows a cinque-cento Madonna to a group of amateur priests; and to the left, a girl is dictating a billet-doux to a street letter-writer shaded by an immense umbrella. The composition would gain by concentration, and the colouring by breaking the greenish greys of the background. The figures are capital in character; the brushwork, like that of Philip, forcibly descriptive. Mr. Long apparently aims at copying the manner of Philip with equal closeness; but he does so with less power, and therefore with less success. His best picture is the illustration of "Lazarillo de Tormes," entitled "Lazarillo and the Blind Beggar" (497).

Another class of conscious or unconscious imitators are those, chiefly of the Scotch school, who, following Peter Graham in landscape and Messrs. Pettie and Orchardson in figure subjects, may be most easily recognised by a thin diluted application of the pigments in loose markings. Among figure works partaking more or less of this peculiarity are those of Messrs. T. Graham ("The Wayfarers," No. 288), M'Taggart ("Adrift," No. 293), J. Burr ("A Wandering Minstrel," No. 389), A. H. Burr ("Charles I. Finding his Infant Son at Exeter in Charge of the Countess of Morton," No. 226)—a clever picture, in which the authentic portraiture of the King by Vandyke is very unjustifiably idealised; and H. B. Roberts—"The Minstrel's Song" (434) and "Ah, Ah! the Old, Old Story" (395). The last picture shows, with a spirit of touch and humorous descriptiveness not unworthy of Mr. Pettie, a couple of very silly lovers surprised in a country lane by the comical old clergyman of the parish. Mr. J. Archer owns allegiance to this school, but of no slavish kind. He is comparatively free from its artificial mannerism, and his "Sir Patrick Spens" (489) has a sobriety and refinement which we should have thought would have secured for it from the hangers of the year a preference over the rampant vulgarity which usurps its place on "the line." The picture illustrates the old ballad, the title of which serves also for that of the picture. Alexander III. of Scotland sent his daughter Margaret, accompanied by many distinguished nobles, to Norway, where she was married to King Eric; on their return the ship was wrecked, and all perished. In the picture four disconsolate maidens are awaiting, with various gestures of grief and despair, the return of their lovers on a desolate seashore lashed by the breakers of a subsiding storm. The figures of the maidens are full of expression, well drawn, and very refined in colour. The preceding mention of Mr. H. B. Roberts, of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, reminds us that two other members of this society prove themselves quite at home in the more powerful medium of oil—viz., Mr. C. Green, in "The Letter Bag" (323), and Mr. A. C. Gow, in "A Suspicious Guest." Mr. Green, in his very carefully and well-wrought representation of an old country-house interior, contrives, by subtle hints of unusual anticipatory emotion, to suggest a domestic romance from the simple incident of the opening of the family letter-bag: the old squire, despite the assumed coolness with which he inserts the key into the bag, cannot wholly conceal the suspicion of some disclosure; the pretty girl who bends over his shoulder is on the very tiptoe of expectation; even the messenger groom at the door lingers in the hope of carrying off some crumb of gossip for the servants' hall. Mr. Gow's picture shows the dining-room of a wayside inn of George III.'s time, with guests eyeing from their boxes suspiciously, and, not without apprehension, the last arrival, who, with legs astride and back to the fire, the butt of a pistol peeping from his pocket, smokes his pipe with sardonic moodiness. The painting, as in the artist's drawings, is remarkable for the delicate finish of the handling, but it has the fault of flatness in greater degree.

The imitative tendency must also be attributed to Mr. Wynfield, who seems to reflect the style of Mr. Yeames in "A Communication of Importance" (113)—an old Cavalier reading a letter, watched with tender interest by his fair daughter; and in No. 358, a gay throng of beauties of the early Georgian era, amusing themselves "Round the Fountain" in a formally-trimmed garden of an old-fashioned mansion. The treatment here is not sufficiently light and playful for the subject, though the workmanship has much modest, sound merit; the touch, textures, and effects are too uniform; and the result is inevitable tameness. Possibly, the example of Mr. Leslie had some influence in this last instance—a remark which may be applied with more certainty to Mr. Storey's small full-length of a girl in a riding-habit (486) and Mr. Boughton's "Age of Gallantry" (1013). Mr. Storey has, however, obviously imitated De

Hooghe and Terburg in his two other pictures from Flemish seventeenth-century life—"The Duet" (11), a pair making love while pretending to sing to the accompaniment of an old gentleman, seated with his back toward them, at the harpsichord; and "Only a Rabbit" (934), a corpulent sportsman refreshing himself with beer in the courtyard of a house, while a girl in white satin points shafts of badinage at him for the poor bag he has to show for the day's exploits. Pleasantly conceived as are these incidents, it must be owned that the painter's heavy-handed execution provokes unfavourable comparison with the finished workmanship and perfect truth of lighting of the great Netherlanders whom he has taken for models. Mr. Boughton's picture of a young gallant in the tight pantaloons worn by the beaus of the Brummellian days, wading into a stream to pluck water-lilies for his lady-love standing on the bank among a group of damsels in the short waists, scant skirts, and queer bonnets of the same period, is delicately handled; but both actor and spectators are absurdly solemn for the ridiculous situation devised for them by the artist's ingenuity.

The ambition to vindicate for art its higher functions—religious, historical, ethical, or national, even the selection of themes appealing to well-educated minds—is rare among us, as now on the Continent. We have few instances of such ambition in this exhibition besides those already named. Of these few, two pictures by Italian artists are among the most important, not merely for their lifesize, or nearly lifesize, scale, but for their commensurate merits of composition, expression, and workmanship. We allude to Signor Ciseri's "Christ Carried to the Sepulchre" (331)—a picture recalling, not detrimentally to the modern artist, the works of the later Bolognese masters; and Signor Tancredi's historical picture (367) of Buoso da Duera, the traitor who betrayed Manfredi, King of Naples, on his return, a beggar, to his country, recognised and reviled by the infuriate populace for his treachery. Respectful attention is also due to Sir Coutts Lindsay's large picture (503), in which Our Saviour, personified as the "Good Shepherd," bearing a weakly lamb on his shoulders, is walking, followed by his flock. A chaste conception, purified by study in the higher branches of mural decoration, is apparent both in the figure and the noble simplicity of the landscape background. Mr. T. Goodall's gold-medal picture of "The Return of Ulysses" we have engraved and already reviewed. We would, therefore, merely add that if such fruits of our Royal Academy training were general instead of extremely rare, we should not hear the frequent complaints of the educational inefficiency of our national art-institution. Two pictures of scholarly aim—Mr. Eyre Crowe's "Vestal" (965), and Mr. Goldie's "Trial of St. Perpetua" (89)—are rendered less interesting and impressive than may fairly be expected, the former by a certain commonplace feeling, which denies beauty and grace even where most desiderated; the latter by poverty of effect and colour. Mr. T. F. Dicksee's lifesize half-length of "Lady Macbeth" (929) is larger and more manly in style than any previous work we had seen by the artist.

Other artists of our school aspire to eliminate from their works every approach to vulgarity, commonplace, or mere prosaic imitation, not so much by choosing unfamiliar subjects as by striving for some recondite artistic qualities, often of a conventional, arbitrary, unreal kind; qualities sometimes calculated to please the eye merely, it may be in defiance of the judgment or of healthy perceptions. The peculiarities of treatment to which we allude, of course, betray want of breadth and balance in an artist; but, addressed as they are to narrow, acquired, or fantastic tastes, they are often received in a spirit of partisanship; and, accordingly, are extravagantly lauded, whilst every other mode of treatment is unjustly decried; the intensity of the praise and blame affording a measure of the partisan's ignorance and bigotry. Mr. Whistler is one of the artists fought over by critics of small calibre on account of his peculiarities, and Mr. A. Moore is another. Mr. Whistler has a small canvas (468), it cannot be called a picture, with formless indications of figures in Chinese draperies, with immense chignons, and clusters of blooms resembling azalias on a balcony, overlooking, as it would seem, the Thames at Battersea. The dabs of colour in dresses and draperies are certainly disposed in a manner to delight the optics of those susceptible of acute enjoyment from colours. But this is not fine art in the nobler sense any more than the design of a Turkey carpet is fine art. It is decoration merely, and should be relegated to South Kensington. Nearly the same thing may be said of the trite and meaningless example by which Mr. A. Moore is this year represented, entitled "A Garden" (966)—the back view of a maiden in green drapery seen against a green wall, the prevailing greens enlivened here and there by orange, yellow, and purple flowers. This is only an advance upon the last-named picture in its greater precision of drawing; but the draughtsmanship is this time deficient in style—see the feeble contours of the arm. As a figure-study treated to serve as a flat wall-decoration, where uniformity of stone-like textures might be rather a recommendation, and to furnish a pattern of pale tints with green preponderating, it is acceptable enough; nay, it deserves eulogy for the refinement of its chromatic harmonies. But it is not a picture—motive, modelling, chiaroscuro, textures, being alike absent. The distinctive characteristic of Mr. A. Hughes's pictures of Sir Galahad's vision of angels with the Holy Grail (324), and his rather obscure and, in its effects, confused or ill-understood, "Endymion" (388) is a refined sense of beauty, the refinement of conception inclining, however, towards weakness of effeminate fancy, and the delicacy of the execution falling into niggling pettiness that diverts the painter from the general effect into patches of wrong colouring. Mr. Stanhope is one of the most robust and gifted of the group of more or less eccentric painters. Like Mr. Rossetti, to whose school we presume he belongs, he unites something of mediæval romanticism to the scheme of colour and effect of the old Venetians with a success which makes us forget imperfect draughtsmanship and much that is conventional and non-natural. "The Olive-Tree—a Pastoral" (151) is one of the most dignified and beautiful works which Mr. Stanhope has exhibited. It is a long descent from work of this kind to the weak and inefficient "Poppies" (1020) by Mr. Armstrong, and the silly "Whittling" (1016) by Mr. Barclay.

It is time, however, to turn to some painters of domestic genre, or of more or less familiar life not hitherto noticed. The artist, like the poet or novelist, may evince, in dealing with such subjects, the highest imagination, and they admit in their treatment the finest qualities of art. They may also be rendered in an unpretentious matter-of-fact prosaic manner, so as to serve as contemporary history, yet be perfectly acceptable. Nor is the best art unworthily employed in widening and deepening our sympathies with the associations of our daily experience or observation. Only we must always recollect that pictures of familiar subjects are necessarily criticised by the spectator with unconscious severity; a moderate success with such subjects may consequently be a greater achievement than it would be to obtain the suffrages of a prepared minority for far-fetched esoteric qualities. Mr. F. D. Hardy's pictures this year are admirable for un-

affected naturalness and simplicity, for careful, complete execution, and for pictorial ordonnance of composition and effect. No English artist approaches nearer to Mr. Webster in his best time. All his pictures are commended to the visitor's notice, but more particularly "The Reading of the Will" (915)—a hackneyed subject which Mr. Hardy has contrived to invest with a fresh charm of pathetic expression and characterisation. Very admirable, also, for its racy humour, and quite first-rate for character, is M. Fagerlin's Swedish fisherman's cottage interior (906), with a handsome daughter of the family introducing to her mother a stalwart young fisherman as her lover, the old dame's consent having previously been obtained. The father sits aside taking snuff with a wonderfully droll quizzical expression wrinkling his shrewd, weather-beaten old face. Mr. Brennan, a young English artist painting at Rome, from whom we expect great things, is represented by two pictures remarkable for vivid force of local characterisation, mellowed by a pleasant sense of humour. One (1027) shows a very quaint and primitive barber's shop at Capri; the other (947) a group of Italian boys playing some game with chestnuts, watched by a boy in the vestments of an acolyte from the top of steps leading to a church door, at which appears one of the church officials in search of the young loiterer, who should be swinging the censer held in readiness for him. Mr. J. D. Watson's "Northumbrian Life-Brigade Man throwing the Hand-Rocket to a Wreck" (174) is a strikingly-vigorous and thoroughly-complete piece of painting. Mr. Hayllar has made a marked advance upon any previous work, particularly as regards truth and brilliancy of lighting, and careful finish at no loss of spirit, in No. 254. The scene is the capacious parlour of a farmhouse, wherein are assembled, on Sunday evening, a family of three generations, with domestics and visitors, listening to the little daughter of the village Rector reading the lesson of the day. All the homely, rustic figures are discriminated with the nicest sense of character, and the contrast is very happy between them and the piquantly-dressed pretty little lady visitor, as, in the light of the declining sun, she spells out some "hard word." Mr. J. Clark's peculiar, mealy colouring and texture stand more than ever in the way of due recognition of the simple, genuine feeling manifested in his subjects from cottage life. For extreme delicacy and finish of execution, testifying to rare conscientiousness and finesse of perception, Mr. W. Gale is almost without a rival in three small pictures, of which we like best the "Half-Hours with the Best Authors" (19)—an old shepherd seated near his flock, reading the Bible; and "Companions in Solitude" (54)—a shoemaker with tastes above his occupation listening to a caged bird, whose song beguiles the solitude of the poor man's garret. Mr. B. Rivière's "Charity" (491), a half-famished girl sharing a crust with a couple of dogs as nearly starved to death as herself, is one of the most skilful as well as realistic and pathetic pictures of its class; but it is a question whether realism so painful and squalid is appropriate to the medium of art.

Among the lady artists Mrs. Anderson specially distinguishes herself by the large picture of the dead Elaine laid on the funereal barge steered by the dumb servitor (482)—a very able work, on a scale seldom attempted by female artists, yet revealing no trace of weakness or technical immaturity. Mrs. E. M. Ward is scarcely distinguishable from her husband, the Academician, in "The First Interview of the Divorced Empress Josephine with the King of Rome" (916), a subject treated with true womanly feeling and cleverly painted—the accessories particularly so. Mrs. Freer's "Renounced" (357)—nuns eyeing wistfully the conjugal and maternal joys of a cottager's wife—is also a picture of genuine sentiment; and Miss Osborn's picture (458) of nuns tenderly taking charge of a lost child is likewise creditable to its author, both as woman and painter. Miss Starr, winner of the Academy gold medal, more than maintains the position she had won in her refined illustration of "Undine" (964), and her head of Mr. J. E. Pfeiffer, which is one of the finest portrait works in the exhibition. Of pictures by foreign artists not hitherto noticed we should mention two examples of Frère which seem to us to betray growing weakness or carelessness; the "Interior of St. Jacques, Antwerp" (138), by M. Cleynhaus, in which we see the characteristics of the late Baron Leys somewhat exaggerated; a capital skating scene in Holland (140), by A. Dillens; and a beautiful and thoroughly soigné group of a mother and child (270), by G. Muller. Other works which would claim notice in this article we are engraving, and shall, therefore, have another opportunity of reviewing. Failing space compels us to limit or omit remarks on the following meritorious works—viz., "Henry II. of France and Diana of Poictiers witnessing the Execution of a Protestant" (112), by A. H. Tourrier—a sickening subject treated with grim realistic power; No. 42, by Mr. F. Holl, which does not quite redeem the promise of last year's picture; "Homeward after Labour" (31), by Mr. C. W. Herbert; "Marriage of Sir Nigel Bruce with Agnes of Buchan" (243), by Mr. E. H. Corbould; "La Reponse Embarrassante" (281), by Mr. C. Baugniet; an illustration of Isa Craig's ballad of Sheikh Hamil (316), by Mr. A. B. Houghton; "La Sortie du Bal de l'Opéra, Paris" (295), by Mr. Calthrop; "The Noontide Meal: Harvest Days in Cheshire" (351), by Mr. T. F. Marshall—a picture gracefully combining figures and landscape; "The Great Lady" (342), by Mr. C. Rossiter; "The Intruder" (356)—i.e., a pig in an orchard—by W. Small; "Interior of the Church of Frari, Venice" (218), by Mr. W. Henry; "Frère Jaques" (377)—a clever, humorous picture of a French religieux, purveyor to his brotherhood, panting under a load of edibles—by Mr. W. M. Wyllie; "Following the Trail" (381)—a gipsy subject—by Mr. Rankley; "May-Day Revellers Fetching Forth their Queen" (396), by Mr. Patten; "The Baby's Grave" (404)—children seated near the open door of a village country church that gives an outlook over the sunlighted churchyard: a picture very unaffectedly naive in conception and appropriate in execution—by Mr. W. Ascroft; "Accident or Design" (455), by Mr. G. Pope; an incident in the life of Beau Fielding (478), by Mr. D. T. Waite; "The Rain-Cloud, Palestine" (942), by Mr. W. J. Webb; "The Story of the Old Guard" (943), by Mr. L. Smythe; "Through the Sand" (953), by Mr. H. Bourcier; and contributions by Messrs. Kilburne, E. S. Kennedy, E. Crawford, E. R. Taylor, F. Smallfield, and T. Brooks.

The landscapes, portraits, and sculpture we must reserve for future notice.

Mr. Thomas Page has published the particulars of his scheme for improving the means of crossing the Channel. He proposes to construct a harbour extending from Portel to the Point de la Crèche, which would inclose 2000 acres of water space, varying in depth at low water from 47 ft. to 24 ft. (the rise of spring tides being 25 ft.), and would also contain an area of 433 acres of embanked land for quays, warehouses, graving-docks, &c. This great harbour would also be a port of refuge. The enterprise has been approved and supported by a committee of noblemen and gentlemen of France, who are now in communication with the Emperor's Government on the subject of its adoption.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BARONESS DE LA ZOUCHE.

The Right Hon. Harriet Anne, Baroness de la Zouche, of Haryngworth, who died at Parham Park, Sussex, on the 15th inst., was born at Geneva, Sept. 7, 1787, the elder daughter of Sir Cecil Bisshopp, Bart., afterwards Lord de la Zouche, by Harriet Anne, his wife, only daughter and heiress of William Southwell, Esq., of Frampton, in the county of Gloucester. At the death of her father, Nov. 11, 1828, the Barony of de la Zouche fell into abeyance, but immediately after the abeyance was terminated in favour of the lady whose death we record. Her Ladyship married, Oct. 14, 1808, the Hon. Robert Curzon, M.P., son of Assheton, first Viscount Curzon, and by him (who died May 14, 1863) had two sons, Robert and Edward Cecil. The former, who now becomes Baron de la Zouche, was formerly private secretary to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, at Constantinople, and subsequently a Commissioner to settle the boundaries between Turkey and Persia. He married, in 1850, Emily Julia, daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Bart., and by her (who died 1866) has issue.

LADY AUCKLAND.

The Right Hon. Lucy Walbanke, Lady Auckland, wife of William George, present Lord Auckland, who died on the 18th inst., just three weeks after her husband's accession to the title, was youngest daughter of John Walbanke Childers, Esq., of Canley, in the county of York (uncle of the First Lord of the Admiralty). Her marriage took place Oct. 8, 1857, and its issue consists of three sons and three daughters.

THE DEAN OF ROCHESTER.

The Very Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A., Dean of Rochester, died on the 14th inst. He was born at Pentonville, London, Aug. 22, 1797, the son of Mr. William Dale, a literary man, engaged on the newspaper press. His education he received at Christ's Hospital, whence he passed, in 1817, to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. In that year appeared his first poetical work, "The Widow of Nain," which was followed shortly after by the "Outlaw of Taurus," and "Irad and Adah, a Tale of the Flood." The success of his first publication was such as to enable him to pass through his undergraduate career, and by the time he was ordained, in 1822, he had established a fair literary position. Having entered on a curacy in the diocese of London, he resided for some time in the neighbourhood of Greenwich, devoted to private tuition, in which he acquired high reputation. In 1828, on the opening of the London University, he was chosen Professor of English Language and Literature, and held subsequently a similar appointment in King's College. His first important preferment was the Vicarage of St. Bride's, Fleet-street, to which he was nominated by Sir Robert Peel in 1835, and in 1843 he was advanced to a Canonry in St. Paul's Cathedral. In 1847 he resigned St. Bride's for St. Pancras, which he held till 1857, when he accepted the Rectory of Thirfield, Herts, where he remained till his elevation to the Deanery of Rochester in the early part of the present year. He married Emily, daughter of the late Mr. J. M. Richardson, of London, by whom he leaves issue. In addition to his poetical works, Canon Dale published "Sermons Preached at St. Bride's," "The Domestic Liturgy and Family Chaplain," "The Good Shepherd," &c., edited an edition of "Cowper's Poems," and translated the plays of Sophocles.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Robert John Eden, D.D., Baron Auckland, late Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, was proved in the London Court, on the 13th inst., under £120,000 personality, by his son, the Right Hon. William George Eden, the present Baron. His Lordship died, at the Palace, Wells, on the 25th ult., aged seventy-one, leaving surviving three sons and four daughters. The will is dated March 6, 1867, and two codicils Oct. 9, 1868, and Aug. 14, 1869, and is signed "Auckland, Bath and Wells." His Lordship leaves to his wife an immediate legacy of £1000, his carriages, books, and such portion of his plate as she may select, together with all plate known as "Ambassadors' plate," which had belonged to his father, William, first Lord Auckland, the eminent diplomatist; also the choice of one of his London residences, 2, Grosvenor-crescent, Belgrave-square; and 13, Queen-square, Westminster; which, after her decease, will revert to his eldest son; and a life interest in the sum of £20,000; which sum, after her decease, is to be divided amongst his children, in addition to all other bequests or provision made for them. The plate presented to his Lordship by the inhabitants of Battersea, of which parish he had been the Vicar from 1822 to 1835, he leaves to his eldest son, to be held as heirlooms and descend with the title and honour of Baron Auckland. He leaves to his butler, James Appleby, a legacy of £100 (free). The dividends arising from the shares in the East India Railway standing in the name of Lady Auckland, his wife, are to be applied to her Ladyship's use during her life, then to devolve to his daughters, Florence and Maria Harriet. The residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his eldest son, Lord Auckland.

The will of General the Hon. Charles Grey, Colonel 71st Regiment, Private Secretary to the Queen, and formerly to H.R.H. the Prince Consort, was proved, in London, under £5000 personality. This distinguished officer was second son of Charles Earl Grey, K.G., and heir-presumptive to the earldom. He had sat in the House of Commons for Wycombe; and died March 31 last, aged sixty-six.

The will of Daniel Macrise, R.A., who died on the 25th ult., aged fifty-nine, was proved in London, under £40,000 personality.

The will of the Right Rev. Ashurst Turner Gilbert, D.D., Lord Bishop of Chichester, was proved at Chichester, on March 31 last, under £12,000 personality, by his sons, Robert Wintle Wintle, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn and Warwick-square, and the Rev. Thomas Morrell Gilbert, the joint acting executors. The will bears date April 17, 1869, and this venerable prelate died Feb. 21 last, at the great age of eighty-eight. The will is brief. After leaving to several members of his family each a legacy of £10, he bequeaths his presentation plate to his son Robert; the rest of his plate, books, and furniture he divides between his unmarried daughters and his sons Robert and Thomas. His house in Queen Anne-street he leaves to his unmarried daughters. The residue of his property he leaves to his daughter Sarah Jane and his son Thomas.

The will of Lady Louisa Primrose, daughter of Archibald John Primrose, Earl of Rosebery, was proved, in London, under £16,000. Her Ladyship has left the following charitable bequests:—To the Hospital for Incurables, the Convalescent Hospital, Free Samaritan Hospital, and the Reformatory and Refuge Union, each £50; and to the poor of Dalmeny and South Queensberry, £25 for each parish.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. LIVINGSTON.—We know of no recent work, in English, on the Chess openings worth your attention. The brochure you allude to is very poor and very dear.

A. LULAN.—Your problem, as amended, is not faultless, ex. gr. —

3. B to K 4th. P to Q 4th. K to Q 4th or * B to K sq. Mate.

G. H. Boulogne S.M.—It shall have early attention. How can the club you name be visited; and where is it to be found by a visitor?

I. H. G. Stonchouse.—There is nothing approaching to the problematical in such a position. It is the mere child's play. You should be content, for some years, to study the chess problems of acknowledged masters in the craft, and not attempt composition yourself.

G. B. F. Dundee.—The promised games in the pending Tourney of the Dundee Chess Club will be highly acceptable.

W. G. R.—Your informant is in error. The amount of the first prize given in the Chess Tournament of London, in 1851, was £183 6s. 8d.; that in the London Congress of 1862 was £100; and the Emperor's prize in the Paris Chess Tourney of 1867 consisted of a pair of superb vases of about £150 value.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF DIAGRAM NO. 1368 has been received from M. P., C. K., O. A. Koebel, Fred Wood; H. Frau, of Lyons; Semaj, Barrow, Dereyton, Presis, Louis Manoury; Owlert, jun.; Geo. Collins, Fidello, Harry, G. W. Cutler, Emily, Worthing, Munro; S. P. Q. B., of Bruges; Joe Tantivy, Harborough, H. Oxford, Tom Marsh, Munro; T. P. Lory, Liverpool; R. D. T., S. G., of Canterbury; B. A., I. N. Keynes, H. H. Muna, M. A., of Bath; Fredrick, W. P. W., Andrew, W. Hirst, and Jerry, F. R. S., D. T. G., Box and Cox, William, Rob Roy, Cuthbert, Mansfield and Mat, Friday, O. P. Q., Fanny, Clan Alpine, Phil, Old Merry, G. D. King, Dublin Metropolitan, W. E. Vyse; H. F. Knight, Belfast; Schachophthal, W. M. Curtis, W. G. P., W. R. B., A. Wood, Banbachee, S. M. K., Buffalo, Drood, Lothair, G. T. V., Barney, Eidsdon, Don-Mat, E. S., W. B. H., F. C. S.; I. O., Dorking; F. Reyner; J. K., of Wolverhampton; G. W. P. Haycroft, Orazio.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF MR. GRIMSHAW'S PROBLEM, given in our Notices to Chess Correspondents on May 14, has been received from R. T. B., I. H. Finlinson, Charley, H. Oxford, T. P. C.; S. G., of Canterbury; F. H. Mona, E. H. Whomes, W. Rule, W. Sheden, Penumbra, F. Wood, D. C. L., Henry, F. M. G., I. M. Curtis, Ben, Annie, Derevon, I. B. D., I. N. Keynes, Veritas, D. B., Geo. Airey, R. S. Baxter, Orazio.

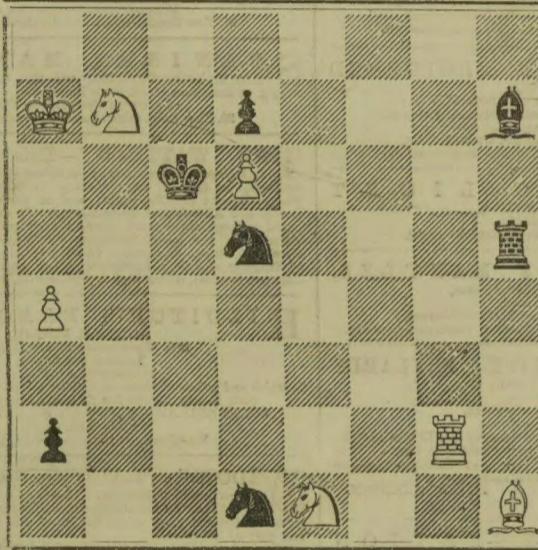
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM, NO. 1369.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B takes Kt (ch)	K to Q 4th or *	2. Q to Q Kt sq	Any move
* 1.	K to Q Kt 3rd	3. Q or B gives mate.	
2. Q to Q R sq	Any move		

PROBLEM NO. 1370.

By Mr. I. PHENIX.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS AT ETON.

An interesting Game played between the Reverends W. WAYTE and C. RANKEN.—(K Kt's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	Mr. Wayte thought, afterwards, that he ought to have moved his King to R sq.	Mr. Wayte thought, afterwards, that he would evidently have lost a piece.
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	18.	B takes Kt
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	If he had taken the Q Pawn with his Kt he would evidently have lost a piece.	
4. B to Q B 4th	B to K Kt 2n	19. B takes B	P to K B 3rd
5. Castles	P to Q 3rd	20. Kt to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
6. P to Q B 3rd	P to K R 3rd	21. B takes Q B P	Q takes Kt
7. P to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 5th	22. B takes Kt	R to Q R 3rd
8. Kt to K sq	Quite as effective as the oftener played move of Kt to K B 4th.	23. B to Q 2nd	We should have preferred playing Q to Q 2nd. Black must then, as his best move, have played the Queen to K B 4th, or K Kt 3rd, whereupon the neck of his Queen at K 3rd, followed by R to K sq, would have given White a resistless attack.
9. P to K B 6th	P to K 2nd	24. Q to Q 2nd	Q to K 4th
10. Kt to Q 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd	25. R to K sq	K to B 2nd
11. B to K B 4th	Kt to Q Kt 3rd	26. B to K 3rd	Q to Q 3rd
12. B to Q Kt 3rd	P to K 4th	27. B to K B 4th	K to Q Kt 2nd
13. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 4th	28. P to Q 6th	Kt to Q B 3rd
14. Kt to Q 2nd	B to K 3rd	29. Q to Q 5th (ch)	K to K 2nd
15. P to Q 5th	B to Q 2nd	30. B to Q Kt 3rd	E to K B sq
16. P to K 5th		31. R to K 7th (ch), and White must win.	
Very well played. White has for some time had the better game, and the advance of his centre Pawns has strengthened his superiority considerably.			
17. Kt takes K P	P takes P	His best move, possibly, was — Kt to K B 4th; though that, too, had its dangers.	
18. R to B 2nd	Q to Q 5th (ch)	29. Q to Q 5th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
20. B to Q Kt 3rd			
21. B to K B 4th			
22. B to Q 2nd			
23. B to K 7th (ch), and White must win.			

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—In the first game of Chapter VI. of the "Chessplayers' Handbook" the following are given as the opening moves of the Allgaier Gambit:

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to 4th	P to K 4th	5. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	6. Kt takes K B P	Kt to K 2nd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	7. Q takes P	Kt to K B 3rd
4. P to K 4th	P to K 4th		

At this point White is made to play 8. Q takes K B P, a move which has the great disadvantage of facilitating the development of Black's game. The immediate capture of the Pawn is not in itself desirable, as it can be taken afterwards. The move I propose instead of it, as leading to a more durable attack is—8. Q to K B 3rd; to which Black's best reply is, apparently—8. Q to K 2nd. If, after this move, Black can advance his Q's Pawn to Q's 4th square, White's attack, though perhaps superior to what he gets by taking the Pawn, will not be sufficient to counterbalance the sacrifice of his Knight; but if White can play P to Q 4th, and Black cannot, the former may bring his men well into action, and secure a strong attack. This is the question I wish to examine. Suppose, then, in answer to Black's move of 8. Q to K 2nd, White plays thus:—

9. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th	11. B to Q B 4th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
10. Q takes K B P	P takes P	If Black play—	
11. Kt to Q 5th	P to Q 5th	12. Kt to Q 5th	B to K 3rd
12. Q takes Q	Q takes P (ch); or,	13. B takes B (ch)	B takes Kt
13. Kt takes Q B P; or,	P or Kt takes Q	14. B takes Q Kt P.	K to K 2nd
14. Kt to Q B 7th		15. P to Q Kt 3rd	

threatening to play, B to Q Kt 2nd, and capture the K P with Kt. The above seems feasible. Will any of your readers say if there is any flaw in it? Yours respectfully,

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The week between Chester and the ordeal at Bath, which has proved fatal to so many favourites, is always pretty full; and last week was no exception to the rule, as five or six meetings took place in various parts of the country. On the second day at Chelmsford the French filly Croisade, with her 7 lb. penalty, only just managed to beat South Durham, so she is probably no flyer; and Fuze won her fifth Queen's Plate by her usual twenty lengths. At York the Eglinton Stakes went to Lady Studley, a half-sister to Thorwaldsen; and Simplon crept into the Derby quotations on the strength of his clever victory in the Londenborough Cup. As, however, True Blue beat him so easily at Harpenden towards the end of the week, we are not likely to hear much more of him in connection with the great race. Athol Daisy, a fine colt but a bad roarer, placed the Stamford Plate to the credit of Blair Athol, who is really doing wonderfully well this season. The Bobby could not follow up his success in the Great Northern by winning the Doncaster Handicap; for Zapolya, to whom he conceded a year, just beat him by a head. The Penguin, the winner of the Newmarket Two-Year-Old Plate, was also unfortunate, as, owing to a terribly bad start, she was only fourth to the Imperatrice gelding. Nothing of interest took place at Wye; indeed, the immolation of a welsher seems to have been the most exciting part of the day's programme.

The first day at Bath was rendered unusually attractive by the appearance of Macgregor in the Biennial, and the attendance on the Lansdown course was quite unparalleled. Bookmakers fondly hoped that the Russley champion might share the fate of Speculum and Ryshworth, whose position in the Derby betting was greatly weakened by their defeats in this same race in previous years. With Macgregor, however, it was widely different, for, after lying off about a hundred yards till near home, he closed up the gap in the most marvellous manner, and, shooting to the front, won, hands down, by a dozen lengths from Recorder. This grand performance, coupled with the fact that Mr. Brayley's colt had been very highly tried, caused 5 to 4 to be laid on him for the Derby, so that he is now the strongest favourite ever known for the great race, which he cannot lose; and we should fancy that Camel and Normanby will finish second and third. Sabinus won the Beaufort Cup as he liked; and he evidently preferred the hard going to the mud at Chester. Fuze, his most formidable opponent, split one of her pasterns in the course of the race; so it is doubtful if she will ever run again, and Sir F. Johnstone was most unfortunate in giving 1000 gs. for her on the very day that the mishap occurred. The "yellow and black" was in great form, as the chief two-year-old race fell to Perth, a fine strapping son of Dundee and Lady Dot, in the Russley stable. He is very backward, and will probably prove a really good animal; for Digby Grand, who was second, has a good private reputation, and Steppe, a fair public performer, was a very bad third.

The late Marquis of Ailsa's stud was sold at Tattersall's on Thursday week. There was a good attendance, and the bidding was spirited. The twenty-two lots realised a total of 2215 gs.

There have been two or three very close and exciting cricket-matches during the past few days. At the end of last week the University of Cambridge played the M.C.C., and defeated it by six runs. The Londoners would have fared badly but for the fine scoring of Mr. I. D. Walker, who played two innings of 63 and 52; while Wooton and Shaw, especially the former, were very deadly with the ball. In the first innings of the "light blues" there were several long figures made. Mr. Yardley reaching 51, while, very curiously, three others of the team made 29 apiece, one of them, Mr. Money, getting one more at his second attempt. The contest between Sandhurst and Woolwich was even closer, as, after the former—thanks chiefly to the fine batting of Messrs. Pogson, Cummings, and Wyatt—had run up 232, against their opponents' 175, they only pulled through by four runs; and even this was due to Mr. Loudon, who secured eight wickets in Woolwich's second innings. Mr. Renny-Tailyour, the Woolwich captain, played well for his 41. The victory of Oxford over the Gentlemen of England sounds wonderfully well; but when it is looked into it will be seen that the Gentlemen played a very weak team. However, Oxford undoubtedly possesses two very fine bowlers in Messrs. Butler and Belcher; while several of her men—notably Mr. C. J. Ott

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